"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers in morning, then fair; brisk northwesterly winds.

COPYRIGHTED, 1898, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,207. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1898.—FOURTEEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 73½c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 35⅞c; cash cotton, 5 7-16c.

FOREIGN.—Conflicting reports continue to come from China concerning the Emperor. The Chinese Embassies at London and Paris announced yesterday that the Emperor is allive and on good terms with the Dowager Empress, but advices from China to London papers declare he is dead, and that attacks upon Europeans continue in Chinese cities. Formal application was made yesterday in the Court of Cassation at Paris for revision of the Dreyfus case. The collective note of the powers to the Turkish Government to withdraw its troops from Crete was formally presented at Constantinople yesterday. Minister Straus arrived at his post as the United States representative at the Turkish capital yesterday. Queen Victoria narrowly escaped death while driving at Balmoral, Scotland, Monday, the horses bolting and running wildly into the woods, where the carriage stuck between trees. The tobacco and excise laws in Jamaica have discouraged industrial interests, and many tobacco growers are leaving the island.—Page 7.

Page 1.

United States Senator Quay, Richard R. Quay, his son, and Charles H. McKee of Pittsburg were held for trial in $5,000 bail yesterday by Magistrate Jermon in the Central Station Court, Philadelphia, on the charge of using for their individual profit the State funds deposited in the People's Bank in connection with John S. Hopkins, former cashier, who committed suicide soon after the failure of the bank in March last.

Page 3.

Timothy E. Ellsworth was renominated yesterday by the Republicans of the Forty-fifth State Senatorial District.

Isaac H. Klein, yesterday issued a statement that the Citizens' State Party will withdraw none of its candidates.

Tammany Hall's Executive Committee yesterday completed its campaign programme. The names of the men who will be nominated for Congress to-night were allowed to become known.

Page 4.

Gen. Wheeler concluded his testimony before the War Investigation Commission and part of Gen. Boynton's evidence in regard to Chickamauga Park was taken. Each maintained that the criticisms so often published were without reasonable foundation.

While the American Peace Commissioners at Paris would disclose nothing of their interview with Gen. Merritt concerning his advice as to the Philippines, it was generally believed yesterday when the conference was concluded that both he and Admiral Dewey favor holding the entire archipelago by the United States, and have so recommended.

Page 5.

A Tammany protective Association has been organized in Ottawa, and is to be run on the lines of Tammany Hall, in this city.

President McKinley has promised to attend the Peace Jubilee ball at Chicago on the 18th, and ex-Presidents Cleveland and Harrison may also be present.

Perry Belmont refused to accept the nomination for Congress from the Democrats of the First Congressional District yesterday. Townsend Scudder of Glen Cove was selected.

Coroner Doten of Bridgeport, Conn., in his official finding concerning the death of Emma Gill, accuses Dr. Guilford of felonious homicide, and names Alfred R. Oxley and Rose Drayton as accessories.

News by boat to Savannah from Fernandina, Fla., yesterday, was that fifty lives were lost at that point alone in the recent storm. No accurate estimate can yet be made as to the entire loss of life and property owing to the difficulty in reaching the stricken coast.

The Republican campaign in Wayne County, Ohio, was opened yesterday with a speech by United States Senator Foraker, who rebuked ex-Secretary of State Sherman for saying the war with Spain was unnecessary, and declared that the war was as necessary as it was just. Senator Foraker further said that Cuba should be freed and Puerto Rico and the Philippines held by the United States.

Page 6.

At a regular meeting of the Borough School Board for Manhattan and Bronx yesterday, the Committee on Sites and Buildings recommended that several buildings be rented for kindergartens. The report received the unanimous approval of the board, and arrangements for the leasing of the places will be perfected at once.

The triennial council of the Protestant Episcopal Church opened its sessions in Washington yesterday. Bishop Tuttle of Missouri preached a sermon bearing upon the religious aspects of the new questions in our foreign policy. The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix was chosen presiding officer of the House of Deputies. Bishop Doane of Albany will serve the House of Bishops in a similar capacity.

Page 7.

Justice Nash, at Lyons, yesterday, decided that the Raines law does not provide for imprisonment on account of the non-payment of fines imposed for violation of the excise laws of the State.

At yesterday's meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment increases were asked for the Health and Police Departments. The Mayor made exhaustive inquiry into the requests for additional money.

Page 8.

The branch of the Molsons Bank in Winnipeg, Canada, was robbed on Tuesday night of over $80,000.

Over 2,500 New York lawyers have, in response to circulars sent out by a committee of the Bar Association, signified their approval of the renominations of Justices Cohen and Daly.

Page 9.

Bangle won the handicap for three-year-olds and upward at Morris Park yesterday in a hard drive. The other winners were Governor Budd, Swamp Angel, Filigrane, Swiftmas, and Lamity.

It was learned yesterday from a close friend of Mr. C. Oliver Iselin that the contract for the building of the new prospective cup defender was signed by Mr. Iselin at Nat Herreshoff's home at Bristol, R. I., on Sept. 25.

Page 12.

In a test case before the Court of Appeals, the civil service system now in force in New York City was attacked yesterday as being violative of Constitutional principles and at variance with the spirit of State laws upon the subject. The appellant's attorney declared that the existence of certain abuses amounted to a virtual destruction of the competitive system.

Page 14.

The American Sugar Refining Company, it is said, is preparing to go into the "sugar package" business in competition with the Arbuckles.

An amendment to the Harlem River Speedway regulations, announced yesterday, permits the driving of light road carts on the Speedway up to 1 o'clock.

C. H. T. Collis yesterday made public a statement in which he seeks to demonstrate by figures that, under his administration of the Department of Public Works, less was paid for asphalt paving than under previous Tammany administrations. He also sent a letter of warning to Mayor Van Wyck.

Bank Examiner Kimball continued his examination into the affairs of the Tradesmen's National Bank yesterday. He said the outlook for depositors was good. It transpired that on Friday last President Macnaughtan borrowed $400,000 from the bank on Wool Exchange stock security. He says the bank is sound, and that a personal enemy caused the investigation.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 5.
Court Calendars.—Page 12.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.
Insurance Notes.—Page 5.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
United Service.—Page 8.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Railroads.—Page 5.
Markets.—Page 9.
Society.—Page 7.

TROOPS BATTLE WITH INDIANS

Rumored Massacre of One Hundred Soldiers.

UPRISING OF PILLAGERS.

Fierce Fight with Bear Lake Savages in Minnesota.

GENERAL BACON DEAD?

Report of the First Skirmish Yesterday —Secretary of War Alger Orders that Reinforcements Be Sent to the Scene.

WALKER, Minn., Oct. 5.—A fierce battle between United States troops and Pillager Bear Island Indians occurred to-day at Bog-Ah-Me-Go-Shig's Point, thirty miles from this place. It is reported that the detachment of soldiers, numbering 100 men, under the command of Gen. John M. Bacon, was massacred by the Indians and that the General himself fell in the fight. This rumor has not been confirmed, but all reports agree that there has been loss of life on both sides.

A Dispatch boat that has just arrived announces that although it cruised up and down near the scene of the battle for two hours those on board were unable to see a man, and fear that all soldiers and officers have fallen. About 100 armed citizens, including the detachment from Brainerd, are about to start for the scene.

Three newspaper correspondents, Brill of The St. Paul Pioneer Press, Beaton of The Minneapolis Tribune, and Knappen of The Minneapolis Times, are known to have been in the fight, and one report is that they were killed, while another says they are now prisoners in the hands of the Indians.

This little town has been full of excitement all day, and as the reports from the other side of the lake came in the people became frantic and efforts were made to get up a force to go to the help of the troops. This will be sent in a few hours, reinforcements coming on a special train from Brainerd. However, additional soldiers are most needed, and the feeling is general that they cannot come too soon.

THE FIRST SKIRMISH.

To-day's fight occurred thirty miles from Walker, on a point jutting out into the lake near Bear Island. The soldiers, 100 strong, under command of Gen. Bacon and Major Wilkinson, had arrived there last evening, and at 4:30 this morning they went on board boats and were carried to the point named, where a landing was made with considerable difficulty, a gale of wind having stirred up a pretty lively sea. The landing was effected at about 8 o'clock. Scouts were hurried through the bushes in every direction, and for three hours no trace of the Indians could be found. Every precaution against ambush had been taken.

Finally, at about 11:30, the soldiers were drawn up in an open space near the shore of the lake and preparations were about to begin for dinner. The soldiers were still in line, though the coffee making had commenced. Suddenly a shot was fired from the house of Bog-An-Mah-Ge-Shig, the Indian who has been the head and centre of this whole difficulty. Ex-Marshal Ed Harris, a Walker half-breed, was struck, his arm being broken.

This shot seemed to be a signal, for immediately shots came from every direction, and three men dropped and were carried to the rear. The soldiers, who are veterans not alone of the Santiago battlefield, but of many an Indian skirmish, knew what to do, and at the first shot all found shelter and awaited another volley to tell them where to shoot. Gen. Bacon and Major Wilkinson steadied their men with encouraging words.

THE SOLDIERS' CHARGE.

With a second volley the Indians attempted a rush on the soldiers. The rattling volley from the regulars that met the oncoming redmen stopped the rush and drove back the Indians. Half a dozen of them dropped under the soldiers' fire. The fire from the Pillagers then became more scattering and the soldiers made a fine charge and drove them back, though the firing continued.

The steamers on which the soldiers had come, as well as those used by the newspaper correspondents, were fired on by the Indians with effect. Inspector Tinker received a shot in the leg and had his sleeve riddled.

Brill of The Pioneer Press, Beaton of The Tribune, and The Times correspondent had landed prior to the arrival of the soldiers, a previous experience having made them believe the danger was slight. They were thus brought into the thick of the fight and fought with the soldiers. The men on the steamers saw them in the fight taking vigorous part with their revolvers, until they were compelled to fly, closely pursued by the painted savages.

To-night an Indian who arrived from Bear Island states that all the men out of uniform had been killed, but that he could not tell how many soldiers had been shot.

No direct word has come from either of the correspondents who are with the troops or from the soldiers. This is looked upon as additional cause for apprehension, as it is believed that Gen. Bacon would have sent back some official communication had it been possible to do so. No word whatever has come from him. Neither has it been possible to confirm the report that the entire detachment had been wiped out.

AGENCY UPRISING FEARED.

The outlook at this hour is that the agency Indians may go on the war path at any moment. They have been holding a council all night, and reports are received every half hour by runners, describing the condition of affairs. Two of the old chiefs want war, but there are others who are trying desperately to stem the tide of discontent, and to prevent any conflict with the troops.

The two correspondents who are still in Walker started for the island to-night, and hope to get back in time to give some idea of the situation, and as to whether the other newspaper men and the soldiers still live.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Official dispatches received here to-night brought to the authorities the sudden realization of an Indian uprising of more than ordinary dimensions. The dispatches began coming about 6 P. M., two of them coming to Secretary Bliss, who, as the head of the Interior Department, has charge of Indian affairs, and a third to Attorney General Griggs from one of the United States Marshals at the seat of the uprising. The first dispatch to Secretary Bliss was as follows:

Walker, Minn., Oct. 5.

Secretary of the Interior, Washington:

The Indians twenty-five miles from here on the mainland of North Bear Island opened fire on troops under command of Gen. Bacon without warning this morning at 11:30. I fear the army in the field is not strong enough to subdue the Bear Island Indians. How many are hurt on their side cannot now tell. A large force should be sent here at once. It is now war, and the Government must protect the people. I have a slight scratch on right arm and left leg. Please wire me instructions.

TINKER, Inspector.

Another dispatch from Inspector Tinker followed soon afterward, as follows:

"Trouble was caused by Indians firing upon troops first; situation as bad as can be; feeling among Indians hostile and mean to fight to the end. More troops are needed at once. They cannot get here too quick.

"TINKER."

Immediately on receipt of these dispatches Secretary Bliss went to the residence of Secretary Alger and had a talk with the head of the War Department as to the military steps which should be taken. While they were together a reporter called and handed them a press dispatch, giving more extended details of the engagement between the troops and the Indians this noon.

Gen. Alger read the dispatch aloud, punctuating it with his own observations on the gallantry of the men and the efficiency of the Red Cross, the latter being mentioned in the press dispatch as caring for some of the wounded. The two Secretaries agreed that the situation had reached a state when energetic steps were needed.

SECRETARY ALGER'S ORDERS.

Turning to his military aide, Major Hopkins, Secretary Alger said:

"Take those dispatches to Adjt. Gen. Corbin and tell him to have ample reinforcements sent immediately. If need be, have a special train secured and the reinforcements sent forward without delay. If it seems to be desirable to send along a Gatling gun, let that be done also."

Major Hopkins went to the War Department and delivered the message to the Adjutant General. The latter in the meantime had received from the Attorney General a dispatch received from the United States Marshal as follows:

"Walker, Oct. 5.

"To the Attorney General: Have more troops sent here immediately. Battle begun at Bear Island. Look for general uprising of Indians. Gen. Bacon in the field.

"O'CONNOR, Marshal."

The War Department has received no dispatches from Gen. Bacon, or from any of the military authorities in the department where the uprising had occurred. This caused some surprise and doubt, and it left entirely open the question as to our list of casualties.

It was noted that none of the official dispatches had mentioned the casualties on our side, the only reference to this important point being in the press dispatch.

Gen. Corbin was inclined to believe that the reports were magnified. Speaking as an old Indian fighter, he said Indian fights were apt to grow considerably after they had occurred. But Gen. Corbin felt that there was no need for apprehension in view of the large number of troops within easy reach of Gen. Bacon and immediately under his command.

Gen. Bacon is the commanding officer of the Department of Dakota, with headquarters at St. Paul, and the Third Infantry is stationed at Fort Snelling, just outside of St. Paul, so that if need be this large force could be called to Gen. Bacon's assistance. As commanding officer of the department it was pointed out there was no need of authorizing Gen. Bacon to call for further troops for his reinforcement, as he has the authority to move all the forces within his department if he deems such action necessary to meet the emergency.

Aside from the Third Infantry, there are cavalry troops within easy reach of St. Paul and the seat of the trouble, although it was the view at the War Department late to-night that Gen. Bacon would not have any need for any cavalry, if, indeed, he needed any infantry beyond the hundred men now at the front.

Gen. Corbin inclined to the view that 100 regulars were more than a match for all the Indians which could be assembled at the place of the present trouble. Gen. Bacon will be given a free hand, however, and every facility afforded him by the authorities here if he feels in need of reinforcements.

Indian Commissioner Jones read the press reports of the conflict with great interest, but up to a late hour to-night had not received any advices from Indian Agent Sullivan, in charge of the White Earth Agency, where the uprising occurred. Mr. Jones had not apprehended any serious trouble, as all recent official reports from White Earth had minimized the difficulties, and had rather discounted the apprehensions expressed in press advices.

Word came yesterday that the Indians were about to hold a big council on the banks of Bear Lake, but said a raging storm prevented the Indians on one side of the lake getting across to the council grounds, so the meeting was put off until to-day. It was hoped the council would bring a satisfactory adjustment of the trouble. A dispatch was sent to the agent this morning, but the operator at White Earth reported the agent had gone to Walker, near which point to-day's fight took place.

USUALLY PEACEABLE BAND.

"This particular band of Indians is most peaceably disposed, as a rule," said Mr. Jones, "and there has been nothing in the nature of serious trouble with them since back in the sixties. They are part of the Chippewa tribe, and are widely scattered in small bands, this band being known as the Pillagers. They are well advanced in civilization, many of them wearing citizens' clothes. But of late they have had a grievance, and this has led up to the present outbreak.

It was determined to move the Indians from their present quarters to lands inside the White Earth Reservation. The latter lands are superior to those owned by the Indians, but the traditions are strong with them, and they hold with tenacity to their old lands and old associations. They insisted, also, and with some degree of reason, that they ought to be paid for the improvement on their lands. This was recognized as just, and a bill appropriating $35,000 to pay for these improvements was presented at the last Congress, and urged as an amendment to an Appropriation bill. But it was ruled out and defeated, so that the Indians have received nothing for their improvements.

"Now, as the removal is about to be carried out, some of the old Chiefs refuse to leave their old lands. How far this has gone we do not know from official reports, but we gather from unofficial quarters that the local officers began arresting some of the old Chiefs who refused to move, and that brought on the ill-feeling, threats, and clash.

"I hardly think the trouble can be of any duration or can assume serious magnitude, for this band is numerically small, and, except in this case, its record for order is good."

ORIGIN OF THE TROUBLE.

The trouble with the Bear Lake Indians, a branch of the Leech Lake tribe, originated about eight months ago, when an attempt was made by Deputy Marshal Warren of White Earth to arrest the Chief of the Bear Lakes, who is known as Bush Ear. He is the head of the most lawless band of Indians in Minnesota, about 300 in number, who live on an island in Leech Lake, thirty miles north of Walker, Cass County.

Bush Ear and nine of his tribesmen were "wanted" for resisting an officer of the United States Government. Three or four of the aborigines were charged with the illicit sale of whisky, and the others were "wanted" as witnesses against them. The men were ugly from the start, and gave open utterance to threats against the white men of the neighborhood.

Matters began to look serious, but a band of peaceable Leech Lake Indians went to Bear Island and persuaded some of the savages that if they did not give up the Marshal would send many of them to "the happy hunting grounds." As a result of this coaxing, all but Chief Bush Ear surrendered and were duly tried at the Duluth term of the United States District Court. Some were sentenced to sixty days in jail and others got off with thirty days.

Bush Ear kept out of the way and in the meantime continued to boast of his prowess and to threaten Marshal O'Connor and his Deputies with death should they become foolhardy enough to approach within 500 yards of him. Young bucks encouraged him and promised to follow his lead. All this time the officers were scheming to get Bush Ear without shedding blood. They thought their opportunity was coming on the regular Government pay-day.

Two weeks ago that day came and Bush Ear was among the first to apply for money. Deputy Marshal Morrison had the old warrant ready, and seized Bush Ear and a companion, who had also stirred up strife. The Indians were informed that they were charged with violating the liquor laws and with resisting officers, but that the penalty would not be severe.

Bush Ear was suspicious, and believed that he was to be shot as the chief offender. He was allowed to confer with some of the Bear Island Indians before he was taken to the reservation jail. When night came on the red men effected the release of their Chief, and all escaped to their island home, a distance of thirty miles. Here they stirred up the remainder of the tribe to resistance and held war dances, secured arms, and prepared for desperate resistance.

The Pillager and other neighboring Indians of the White Earth Reservation claim to have many reasons for their outbreak, although the direct trouble with the Pillagers comes from the liquor selling cases.

Their grievances go back through many years, and there have been legislative and other attempts to settle them, one of the latest being the Nelson law regarding the sale of the timber on the Indian lands. However, the Indians claimed that the method of disposing of this was both cumbersome and expensive, and that they were the sufferers.

In regard to serving as witnesses in illegal liquor-selling cases, they claimed that the Deputy Marshals left them to find their own way home from Duluth without having paid them the proper mileage. This is denied by the deputies.

The leader in the trouble with the Pillagers is an old warrior, Bog-Ah-Mah-Ge-Shig, not a chief, who recently returned from court and was soon afterward sought again by the deputies. He alleged ill-treatment in being turned adrift penniless in Duluth, and aroused the other Indians to protest against the way, he claimed, to have been treated.

DESTRUCTIVE VERMONT FLOOD.

Many Bridges Carried Away Near Bennington and Other Damage Done.

BENNINGTON, Vt., Oct. 5.—The heaviest and most destructive freshet in this section for years is raging here to-night, and thousands of dollars' worth of property has been destroyed. Rain began falling heavily Tuesday night, and continued with little intermission for eighteen hours.

This afternoon the Otter River broke over its channel, sending a vast flood of water over the meadows near the Soldiers' Home, and continued mostly along the highway for three or four miles toward North Bennington, taking away bridges and fences and washing big gaps in places.

Five or six bridges on the Bennington and Woodford Electric Railway, and long stretches of the roadbed, are washed away.

A supposedly substantial iron bridge of the Bennington and Hoosic Valley Electric Railroad, at the north part of the village, was carried away.

The Bennington and Rutland Railroad lost a bridge at South Shaftsbury, seven miles from here, and no cars can be run north.

The Fitchburg Railroad lost a culvert and suffered a landslide, the track being covered with three feet of water. All travel into Bennington from the south and west is blocked. The damage is conservatively estimated at $30,000.

Chicago Trust Companies to Combine.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—The Post to-day says meetings of the stockholders of the Royal Trust Company and the Commercial Loan and Trust Company will soon be called to vote upon a proposition to consolidate. The new bank will have a capital of $1,000,000.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

A trough of low pressure extends from the West Gulf to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The area of high pressure central Tuesday night in Eastern Montana has moved to Southern Minnesota, increasing in magnitude. Rain has fallen from the east side of the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic Coast. The temperature has remained stationary in the Atlantic and Gulf States and Missouri Valley, and has generally fallen elsewhere from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic States. Rain may be expected in the New England and the West Gulf States and generally fair elsewhere. The temperature will fall in the Middle and North Atlantic and Middle Gulf States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	52	70	71
6 A. M.	51	69	72
9 A. M.	55	72	76
12 M.	67	74	80
4 P. M.	68	77	81
6 P. M.	60	73	78
9 P. M.	58	72	75
12 P. M.	56	72	75

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square....76
Weather Bureau....72⅞
Corresponding date 1897....58⅞
Corresponding date for last 25 years....59

The maximum temperature yesterday was 78 degrees, at 3 P. M.; the minimum was 69 degrees, at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .95, and at 8 P. M. 1.00.

QUAY IS HELD FOR TRIAL

Must Answer Conspiracy Charge with His Son, Richard R. Quay, and Charles H. McKee.

DEALINGS WITH PEOPLE'S BANK

Private Memorandum Book of the Dead Cashier and Many Letters and Telegrams Produced in Evidence by District Attorney Graham.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 5.—United States Senator Quay, Richard R. Quay, and Charles H. McKee of Pittsburg, law partner of Lieut. Gov. Lyon, were this afternoon held in $5,000 bail each to answer at the next term of court the charge of conspiracy in using for their individual profit the State funds deposited in the People's Bank in connection with John S. Hopkins, former cashier, who committed suicide soon after the failure of the bank in March last. David H. Lane, a local political leader, renewed the bond for that amount which he had entered when the accused received a preliminary hearing on Monday. The case now goes on the list for trial at the term of court beginning in November.

Ex-State Treasurer Haywood, for whom a warrant has been issued in connection with the conspiracy charge, was not in court, but it is promised that he will be here on Friday to answer his accuser.

The hearing took place before Magistrate Jermon, in the Central Station Court, and lasted three hours. The testimony produced by District Attorney Graham was in the shape of about twenty letters and numerous telegrams covering a period from September, 1897, to February, 1898, addressed by Senator Quay to Cashier Hopkins, directing the purchase and sale of large blocks of stocks and arranging for the placing of margins, a letter from State Treasurer Haywood to the President of the People's Bank, a letter and telegram from Haywood to the cashier of the People's Bank, and a private memorandum book of Cashier Hopkins. The lawyers representing the accused fought hard against the introduction of the latter, but it went in as evidence, nevertheless.

ALLEGED USE OF STATE FUNDS.

The District Attorney averred that the evidence produced showed that Senator Quay had the use of $200,000 of the State's deposit of over $500,000 in the People's Bank for stock speculation; that State Treasurer Haywood placed $100,000 of State funds in the People's Bank on condition that that amount of money be loaned to Senator Quay's son, and that there was a regular assignment of interest on State deposits in the People's Bank to certain accounts, one-third of it going to Mr. McKee, all of which he claimed was a violation of the State law prohibiting a bank official from making such transactions, and that the accused persons were guilty of conspiracy in joining with Hopkins in these transactions.

The hearing was scheduled to begin at noon. Long before that hour the court room was filled almost to suffocation by a crowd of politicians, newspaper men, and lawyers. Senator Quay pushed his way through the crowd to the space in front of the Magistrate's desk promptly at 12 o'clock. He was accompanied by Richard R. Quay, Mr. McKee, Lieut. Gov. Walter Lyon, and Bondsman Lane. State Treasurer Beacom occupied a seat near the District Attorney. Rufus E. Shapley and A. S. L. Shields, two lights of the local bar, represented the accused. Mr. Graham, who conducted his case without assistance, arrived soon after.

The attorneys for the defense opened the proceedings with a fruitless effort to secure from the District Attorney the names of the persons responsible for the prosecution. There were only three witnesses. The first was Thomas W. Barlow, receiver for the People's Bank, who is also a special Assistant District Attorney.

In answer to questions by Mr. Graham Mr. Barlow stated that in his capacity as receiver he opened the dead cashier's desk and found, among other things, a number of letters and telegrams and a book containing memoranda in Hopkins's handwriting. This book, referred to by Lawyer Shields as "the red book," was about a foot square and contained 200 pages. It figured sensationally in the day's proceedings and was the subject of much bitter controversy.

After Mr. Graham had obtained possession of the letters, telegrams, and book, Mr. Barlow was excused and Albert L. Tabor, receiving teller of the People's Bank from 1896 until it closed on March 26 of this year, was placed on the stand. He identified the handwriting in the book as that of Cashier Hopkins and identified a number of letters in Senator Quay's handwriting written to Hopkins and bearing dates from early in September, 1897, until February, 1898; also a letter written by State Treasurer Haywood from Harrisburg to President McManes of the People's Bank on July 31, 1896, but said by District Attorney Graham to have been inclosed in an envelope to Cashier Hopkins, and a letter and telegram from Mr. Haywood to Hopkins.

LETTER BOOK IN EVIDENCE.

Mr. Graham did not succeed in getting the "red book" in evidence until he placed his third witness on the stand—Meyer Goldsmith, an expert accountant, who had worked on the bank's books. Mr. Shapley protested that all of the rules of evidence were against the admission of a private memorandum book in the manner sought by the District Attorney, and insisted that the bank's books should be produced. The Magistrate finally stated that this case was of such public importance that he felt constrained to admit anything that would throw light upon the transactions. The lawyers for the accused were compelled to acquiesce in this view, and the case proceeded rapidly to a close.

After all the letters had been read the memorandum book was reached. It was stated that the entries extended from May 1, 1894, to the date of the closing of the bank, a period of nearly four years. Only a few of the entries were read. They showed that from April 30, 1897, to June 15, a period of forty-six days, the State deposit in the bank was $525,000; from June 15 to June 19 it was $555,000, from June 19 to Oct. 31 it was $585,000. From this total there was a deduction of 20 per cent., evidently, as Mr. Graham explained, for the bank's use; then an entry "loss $200,000, Quay, 184 days." For this period the interest was computed in the book as $5,944, one-third of which, $1,984.33, was marked paid, "C. H. McK."

In October, 1896, there was a computation of interest on State deposit amounting to $7,353.33, of which $2,451.11, or one-third, was marked "Handed to C. H. McK." The name of "C. H. McKee, 118 Diamond Street," (Mr. McKee's Pittsburg address,) was entered in another part of the book. In referring to the book Mr. Graham said that in all entries of the amount of the State deposit there was a deduction of the amount Mr. Quay had in use, and there was never one dollar of interest credited against it. He said there were frequent entries of "Due Q.," "Due M. S. Q.," and "Due Quay."

Mr. Shapley, after the District Attorney had concluded his presentation of facts, said:

"In all these transactions there is not an instance to prove that either Senator Quay or his son Richard engaged in speculations with the State's money. They bought, and ordered bought, shares of stock, which they paid for with their individual funds, and that is proved by the letters read by the District Attorney."

QUAY LOOKS AT THE BOOK.

Mr. Shields referred several times in the course of the hearing to Mr. Graham's arguments as "swallow stump speeches."

At the close of the testimony the memorandum book was passed around. Senator Quay looked through it with his son, and Mr. Shapley watching over his shoulder. Suddenly Mr. Shapley stepped up to the Magistrate's desk with the book and laid it down, exclaiming: "The name was written by a different person at a different time!"

Mr. Graham denied this, and the Magistrate expressed the opinion that the writing was all done by the same person.

All through the ordeal Senator Quay bore an air of composure. He took an active part in the case, and prompted his lawyers frequently. All the letters and other documents were submitted to him, and he passed judgment on every point that was raised. The District Attorney had some difficulty in deciphering the Senator's handwriting occasionally, but the latter always came to his aid and finished the reading, usually, however, in a voice that was not audible ten feet away.

After the Magistrate had bound the three men over for court, the Senator and his son went back to their rooms at the Hotel Walton, where there was a constant stream of visitors.

STATEMENT BY MR. QUAY.

He Says the Proceedings Were Instituted by Political Enemies as a Campaign Manoeuvre.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5.—Mr. Quay to-night, in response to an inquiry for a statement, spoke as follows:

"I think that no one who was present at the hearing to-day entertains any doubt as to the truthfulness of the charge boldly made by my counsel that this proceeding was instituted by political enemies of mine, who hide behind the District Attorney and will not permit him to reveal their names, and that their sole purpose was to manufacture campaign literature by false charges that could not be met and answered except on a trial in court.

"Of course everybody knows that on such a hearing I could not be permitted to make any defense or show the falsity of these charges, and my counsel advised me it would be worse than useless to attempt to do so at this time and in such a proceeding. But you may be sure that I have instructed them to force this case to a speedy trial in a court where both sides can be heard, and after that to expose legally and punish to the utmost the instigators of this proceeding.

"My counsel assure me that not a scintilla of legal evidence was offered to-day to justify the issuing of a warrant or a binding over.

"As to the charges themselves I have simply this to say, that they are absolutely false and wholly without foundation. I have always had an account with the People's Bank, and have frequently instructed Mr. Hopkins to have brokers buy for me stocks which I thought were likely to rise in value, but they were always bought with my own money or upon my own credit, and upon thoroughly good collateral, and the People's Bank was always amply protected for any loans I obtained from it.

"Not a single share of stock was ever bought for me, either directly or indirectly, with public money, and my letters which were offered in evidence themselves clearly show this. Nor did I ever have the use or benefit, either directly or indirectly, to the extent of one penny of any of the State's money on deposit in the People's Bank. Nor did I ever obtain from the bank the loan of a single dollar because of the deposit with it of State moneys. Nor did I owe the People's Bank a single penny, for every dollar I ever borrowed from it was promptly paid back by me at maturity.

"As to my son's transaction, which was a perfectly legitimate transaction, I had nothing whatever to do with it, except that, having full confidence in his ability to pay the loan at maturity, I indorsed his papers and it was fully paid at maturity.

"If the President of the bank wanted an assurance from the State Treasurer that he would increase, or would not decrease the line of deposits, it seems to me to be a very natural course, as he himself was one of the Treasurer's bondsmen, and was, as everybody knows, most amply responsible financially; but I had absolutely nothing to do with it and had no knowledge of it, and my son certainly did no wrong in borrowing money belonging to the People's Bank upon notes secured by collateral, which notes with interest have all been fully paid."

FATAL FIRE IN POUGHKEEPSIE.

Mother Saves Four of Her Children, but Overlooks a Fifth.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 5.—Frank Newman, the five-year-old son of William Newman, a baker, was suffocated in a fire in Newman's dwelling house early this morning.

Mrs. Newman and her five young children, the only occupants of the house, were asleep on the second floor. The rooms were in flames when the woman awoke, and escape by the stairs was cut off. She threw four of the children out of a window, and they were caught by a neighbor, but she overlooked the fifth child, Frank, who was suffocated in his sleep.

Newman's father, who is seventy years old, and who left the house shortly before the fire, and is supposed to have accidentally caused it with a match or lamp, attempted to jump into the Hudson River when he learned of his grandson's death, but a policeman prevented him from doing so.

THE ELECTION IN GEORGIA.

Democrats Carry the State Over Populists by 70,000 Majority.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 5.—Georgia voted to-day for a Governor, a full ticket of State officers, and for a Constitutional amendment providing that Judges and solicitors be elected by the people.

The Hon. Allen D. Candler, Democratic nominee for Governor, was elected over Hogan, Populist, by not less than 70,000 majority, this being more than double the Democratic majority for Governor two years ago. The Constitutional amendment is adopted.

West Point Football Games.
Wesleyan, Oct. 8th; Harvard, Oct. 15th. Go by Albany Day Line Strs., returning by rail, tickets $1.50. See Stmbt. & Exc. advs.—Adv.

CHEER FOR ROOSEVELT

Republicans Have an Enthusiastic Ratification Meeting.

A FASHIONABLE ASSEMBLAGE

Men and Women Applaud the Candidate in Carnegie Hall.

Col. Roosevelt, Gen. Woodford, Seth Low, Joseph H. Choate, and Lieut. Gov. Woodruff Speak.

As many people as could get into Carnegie Hall, and a great many more, met last night to ratify the nomination of Col. Theodore Roosevelt for Governor of New York. Incidentally they ratified the nomination of the other men on the Republican State ticket; but the Colonel of the Rough Riders was the centre of attraction and the subject of all the speaking. Probably 5,000 or 6,000 persons formed the audience inside the hall, while from 3,000 to 4,000, who could not get in the hall, stood in the wet streets and listened to speeches and also ratified, by their enthusiastic cheers, the nominations of the Saratoga Convention.

It was a remarkable audience inside the hall. It was well dressed and orderly. The only objection the Republican managers found to it was that it was too fashionable. Magnificently dressed women occupied the boxes in the galleries and men in evening dress sat or stood beside them. It looked like a grand opera night, one of the Republican leaders said—and that was the only fault he could find with the splendid assemblage. "This is not vote-getting, but it is magnificent."

A greater audience had never assembled in Carnegie Hall, because a greater audience could not have got inside its walls. From the rear depths of the platform to the remotest shady nooks of the topmost gallery every inch of space was occupied. Men and women stood in the aisles, leaned over the platform edge, and pressed against the walls. If any one else had come in he would have had to stand on the heads of those already there.

It was a brilliant scene, formed by thousands of faces, framed in the profuse drapery of flags. The bright dresses of the women in the galleries outshone even the flash of the National stars, and fans and lace handkerchiefs waved applause to the speakers and fluttered tremulously above the throng at each mention of the name of the Rough Rider of San Juan. The galleries and stage were draped with the National colors in flags and bunting, and great rosettes formed by groups of banners were studded with shields bearing the Nation's coat of arms. Long pennants drooped from the first balcony, and semi-circles of flags and bunting faced and hid the railing of all the galleries clear to the top eagle nest, where there was just as much demand for room as in the parquet or on the platform.

NO LACK OF ENTHUSIASM.

The apparent fashionableness of the audience did not lessen its enthusiasm. Women sat through the long hot evening and applauded as fervently at its close as they had at its beginning. Men stood patiently in all sorts of uncomfortable positions and listened to every speech, and cheered whenever there was a pause or a telling point scored by one of the speakers.

"When Col. Roosevelt entered the hall the audience rose and cheered, and stamped, and applauded, and shouted "Teddy! Teddy!" for several minutes. It repeated this show of enthusiasm when the Rough Rider advanced to the front of the platform to speak. Col. Roosevelt was so warmly received, in fact, that he had to pause several times in his speech to let the enthusiasm of the crowd have vent.

Seth Low shared the honors of the applause with Col. Roosevelt. The demonstration that greeted his appearance on the platform was only less marked than that which was given to the head of the ticket. The audience was in particularly good humor with Mr. Low and Mr. Choate, and seemed glad to celebrate their return to the regular Republican Party, and both speakers talked frankly of their changed relations to the organization.

The air inside the hall was as hot as it could have been in midsummer, but it did not mar the spirit of the evening. Men fanned themselves with their hats and women plied their fans, handkerchiefs, and programmes containing the Republican campaign songs, but the atmosphere got more and more unpleasant. By 10 o'clock it was stifling, as the doors and passages were packed and little fresh air could get into the hall.

Joseph H. Choate sounded what may be the slogan and keynote of the Republican campaign when in his speech he called Col. Roosevelt "the missing link." The idea, despite its humorous and unflattering first suggestiveness, was caught at once by the crowd, who signified their discovery of the point by a long cheer. Mr. Choate explained that Col. Roosevelt, as an independent thinker, had succeeded in uniting what the speaker called the "regulars" and the "volunteers" in the late municipal campaign.

San Juan Hill came in, of course, for a large share of the enthusiasm. To begin with the Rough Riders marched into the hall in twos and threes, and as they strode to the platform, the audience rose and greeted them with a long cheer. The height of this martial enthusiasm was reached when Mr. Low said, referring to Col. Roosevelt's frequent absence from the city:

"It is true that both Col. Roosevelt and Mr. Croker spent most of last Summer on an island, but Col. Roosevelt rode his own horses."

The audience cheered, and shouted, and laughed at this sally for more than ten minutes, and Mr. Low finished his remark by

trances. Inside every seat on the floor, in the boxes, and in the galleries was taken half an hour before Lemuel E. Quigg called the meeting to order, and hundreds of people held their seats for an hour before the meeting began. It was uncomfortably warm, and in the galleries a number of the men were in their shirt sleeves.

There was little opportunity for a show of enthusiasm until Col. Roosevelt made his appearance. He came in through a door on the Fifty-sixth Street entrance, next to the stage, in company with Gen. Woodford and several other prominent men. The crowd did not see him until he stepped upon the stage, and then a roar of applause went up from all parts of the house.

The people in the boxes were almost as demonstrative in expressing their enthusiasm as the crowd up under the roof. A handsomely dressed woman in one of the boxes nearest the stage jumped up from her chair and waved a parasol with a handkerchief tied to the end of it. Small flags were waved here and there in the crowd, and in the galleries everybody stood up and waved everything in reach.

Gen. Woodford, when he stepped forward to begin his speech, also received a large share of applause. But it was not until Col. Roosevelt was introduced that the crowd did its best so far as showing enthusiasm went. As he stood at the front of the stage, bowing and smiling, all of the thousands of people before him rose from their seats, and cheer after cheer echoed through the building.

"What's the matter with Teddy?" shouted several voices.

Then came the time-worn response from another part of the hall. "He's all right!" The question was asked again, and again the crowd was reassured about the Colonel.

At the same moment a powerful voice somewhere near the roof yelled down, in anxious tones, "Who is Teddy?" This question received at least a score of different answers, all shouted at the same moment. Several times in beginning his speech the Colonel was interrupted by cries from his admirers. He held the manuscript of his speech in his hand, and read large parts of it.

As the Colonel was delivering his speech Lovell H. Jerome, who was one of the first to "boom" him for the nomination for Governor, stood in one of the boxes on the lower tier and led the applause which greeted some of the speaker's statements. In another box sat Senator Marcus A. Hanna, who did not once remove his eyes from the candidate.

At the conclusion of the speech, everybody rose and sang "The Star-Spangled Banner." Col. Roosevelt walked out with Gen. C. H. T. Collis during the singing.

CAMPAIGN SONGS SUNG.

A quartet from the Twenty-first Assembly District entertained the crowd with several campaign songs, written for the occasion. The first one went like this:

There's a good time a-comin', and it ain't far away,
Hail! Roosevelt, Hail!
And we'll all get together on election day,
Hail! Roosevelt, Hail!
We'll cast our votes for an honest man,
Hail! Roosevelt, Hail!
He's a good, true straight Republican.
Hail! Roosevelt, Hail!
Chorus:
Hail! hail! hail! Roosevelt, hail! &c.
When he sits down in the Governor's chair,
Hail! Roosevelt, Hail!
There are certain politicians who will curse and swear,
Hail! Roosevelt, Hail!
What they think of him, no tongue can tell,
Hail! Roosevelt, Hail!
And you bet they'll wish he was in (hell) Cuba.
Hail! Roosevelt, Hail!
Chorus:
Hail! hail! hail! Roosevelt, hail! &c.

Lieut. Gov. Wooruff had been selected as the next speaker, but Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, the presiding officer, announced that "with the rare courtesy that always characterizes our Lieutenant Governor he will yield to President Seth Low."

MR. HANNA LOOKS PUZZLED.

While Mr. Low was speaking Senator Hanna, who sat in the first gallery almost over the stage, rubbed the top of his head, and looked puzzled. But he seemed deeply interested, and he listened with great attention.

In calling the meeting to order Lemuel E. Quigg said:

"In behalf of the Republican County Committee I have the honor to present to you as the presiding officer of this great meeting the gentleman, our fellow-citizen, who was our last Minister to Spain, [Applause and cheers] and of whom it is history that he served this country from the necessity of going to war until another gentleman, who will presently be presented to you, had had the opportunity of getting one of the military departments of the Government, the Navy Department, into good fighting shape. [Applause and cheers.] Ladies and gentlemen, I present the Hon. Stewart L. Woodford." [Applause.]

ADDRESS OF GEN. WOODFORD.

"Men and Women of New York: Horace Greeley once said "The way to resume is to resume," and I fancy that you will agree with me that the way to preside is to preside without making long speeches, and leaving the evening to the orators of the occasion. [Applause.] But I wish, grateful for this privilege, to burn into your judgment if I can two or three thoughts, hoping that they may inspire your enthusiasm during the rest of the canvass. And first this election involves both State and National issues. [Applause.]

There has been mismanagement in the canals of New York. A Republican Governor has fearlessly undertaken to probe them to the bottom. The Republican State Convention has pledged its candidates to continue this investigation. If there is error in the law or in the system we will correct it. If there has been wrongdoing we will probe it, we will detect it, and we will punish the wrongdoers whether they be Republican or Democratic without favor, without fear, and without prejudice.

The whole nation rang with cheers when a brave sailor, complimented for the part he had taken in the great engagement, turned, and with the humility of chivalry said: "No, gentlemen, let us cheer for the men behind the guns." [Applause and cheers.] Platforms are good, pledges are good, but better than the platform is the man upon the platform, [applause,] and better than the pledge is the man behind the pledge, [applause,] and every New Yorker, whether he be Democrat or Republican, knows that Theodore Roosevelt, [prolonged applause and cheering,] who was before the guns at San Juan, is on that platform and behind that pledge, and if he becomes Governor—["He will!"]—the assurance of the Saratoga Convention and the pledge of the Saratoga platform will be fulfilled and carried out.

GREAT NATIONAL ISSUES.

Now there is one other thought. Discuss State issues as we may, great National issues are projected into this canvass which the people of New York must solve. We are to decide this Autumn whether the verdict given by the Nation for honest money, for an honest dollar that shall cheat no man, whether this verdict shall be maintained by the work now being made the guiding star of our finance for the future. [Applause.]

No man will question the Republicanism of the old man who presides here to-night, [applause,] but I tell you that if the Republican Party were right upon every question except the question of an honest dollar, and were wrong upon that question, and if the Democratic Party were wrong upon every other question and right upon the money question, I would stand with the Democratic Party to-night. [Applause.] For a false dollar is poison in the blood of the Nation. It robs every man, most of all it robs the workingman, and it is a lie against honor. The honest dollar is the cornerstone of our liberty, of our savings, of our industry, of our progress. We must stand for the honest dollar, or the whole fabric of our business, and of our industrial prosperity is swept aside. [Applause.] It is a question deeper than politics; it is a question of absolute honor and absolute honesty.

"DEMOCRATIC PARTY WRONG."

The Democratic Party was wrong two years ago. The Democratic Party has not apologized to-day. The Democratic candidate for Governor voted for William J. Bryan two years ago. [Hisses.] It is certain that Democracy dodges, evades, shirks this issue of the honest dollar, and in the name of industry, in the name of liberty, in the name of labor, in the name of your home, by the care of your savings, I beg this people of the State of New York not to be false at this hour to this great underlying bed-rock question of the honest dollar that underlies all the structure and the stability of our prosperity. [Applause.]

One other thought. Republican victory in the State of New York seems to me National honesty to-day. I know as no other man can know how William McKinley [Applause] during all the long, hard months of last Winter stood for protection to American interests in Cuba, stood for justice to this long-suffering people, stood for humanity to the starving and the dying, and yet he stood for peace so long as peace was possible. [Applause.] He stood with his back against the gates of the dam when the waters were rising around him, when madness and passion were hurrying us into strife. He knew, as your Minister at Madrid knew, that our navy was not ready, that our army was not prepared, that we were not in condition to engage in the struggle, and through those long, weary, and suffering months he stood patiently and bravely until at last the 15th of April had come, and under his energy, your energy, Col. Roosevelt, [Applause] the last demand was made, and when our navy was ready to sail and not one hour before was the final decision made.

"SUSTAIN THE PRESIDENT."

I thank you for this applause. I beg you to stand by my brave young friend. I beg you to stand by the cause of honest money. I beg you to stand by the President. (Applause.) If there could be the possibility of doubt as to the issue in November there will be delay at Havana and discussion in Paris. If we would sustain the President in grave and honorable and sure settlement with Spain we must uphold the hands of the President and be with him and by him and for him in this fight. (Applause.)

Our flag is in Puerto Rico by right of conquest. It will stay there. [Applause.] Our flag is in Cuba, [applause,] and until stable and sure peace is established it will remain in Cuba. [Applause.] Our flag is in Hawaii, and it will remain there. Our flag is in Manila Bay, [great and prolonged applause, and three cheers for Dewey,] and despite the silence of Democracy, despite the cowardice of a great party that has no word to speak in support of President and Administration and National purpose, our flag will stay there. [Applause.] Upon us, the Republican Party, this great responsibility of the future is laid. The ages beckon us, civilization, honor, humanity, liberty calls forth, and, true to the instincts of the party that saved the Nation, we will honor and keep the flag in victory. [Applause.]

Ladies and gentlemen, I have now the great pleasure of introducing Col. Theodore Roosevelt, the Republican nominee for the great office of Governor of New York. [Long and continued applause.]

COL. ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH.

First and foremost, this campaign is a campaign for good government, for good government both in the Nation and the State. If I am elected Governor I shall try to make good the promises, both express and implied, made on behalf of my candidacy, for I shall try to so administer the affairs of the State as to make each citizen a little prouder of the State, and I shall do my best to serve my party by helping it serve the people. So far as in me lies, I shall see that every branch of the government under me is administered with integrity and capacity, and when I deal with any public servant, I shall not be very patient with him if he lacks capacity, and short indeed will be his shrift if he lacks integrity. I shall feel most deeply my responsibilities to the people, and I shall do my best to show by my acts that I feel it even more deeply than my words express.

There comes a time in the life of a nation, as in the life of an individual, when it must face great responsibilities, whether it will or no. We have now reached that time. We cannot avoid facing the fact that we occupy a new place among the people of the world, and have entered upon a new career. All that we can decide is whether we shall bear ourselves well or ill in following out this career. We can see, by the fate of China, how idle is the hope of courting safety by leading a life of fossilized isolation. If we stand aside from that keen rivalry with the other nations of the world, to which we are bidden alike by our vast material resources and the restless, masterful spirit of our people, we would perhaps for a few decades be allowed to busy ourselves unharmed with interests which to the world at large seem parochial; but sooner or later, as the fate of China teaches us, the safety which springs from the contemptuous forbearance of others, would prove a broken reed. We are yet ages from the millennium; and because we believe with all our hearts in the mighty mission of the American Republic, we must spare no effort and shrink from no toil to make it great.

WHAT GREATNESS IS.

Greatness means strife for Nation and man alike. A soft, easy life is not worth living, if it impairs the fibre of brain and heart and muscle. We must dare to be great; and we must realize that greatness is the fruit of toil and sacrifice and high courage.

The guns of our warships in the tropic seas of the West and the remote East have awakened us to the knowledge of new duties. Our flag is a proud flag, and it stands for liberty and civilization. Where it has once floated, there must and shall be no return to tyranny or savagery. We are face to face with our destiny and we must meet it with a high and resolute courage. For us is the life of action, of strenuous performance of duty; let us live in the harness, striving mightily; let us rather run the risk of wearing out than of rusting out.

I should ask the people of this country to support the Administration of President McKinley, if for no other reason, because, say what you like, the victory at the polls of the men who are opposing and denouncing his Administration in this election will be interpreted abroad as meaning, on the part of America, a repudiation of the war from which we have just emerged triumphant. It will strengthen the hands of every hostile power which views with jealousy our victories in the Antilles and the Philippines; it will mean that the nations that now secretly and enviously wish to clip the wings of our pride will be emboldened. It will result in the partial undoing of what our army and navy have accomplished. It will mean the chance of grave complications, and the likelihood of our meeting obstacles when it comes to reaping the fruit of our triumph. You could get the benefits of the victories of Grant and Sherman only by re-electing Lincoln, and we will gain less than we ought to from this war if the Administration is not sustained at these elections.

THE NATIONAL DEFENSES.

That the question of our National defenses is a very real question and may at any time become of vital moment has been brought home to all of us within the last six months.

This Nation is a great, peaceable Nation, both by the temper of its people and by its fortunate geographical situation, and is freed from the necessity of maintaining such armaments as those that cramp the limbs of the powers of Continental Europe. Nevertheless, events have shown that war is always a possibility even for us. Now, the surest way to avert war, if it can be averted, is to be prepared to do well if forced to go into war. If we don't prepare for war in advance, then other powers will have a just contempt for us. They will fail to understand that with us unreadiness does not mean timidity, and they may at any time do things which would force us to make war, and which they would carefully refrain from doing if they were sure we were ready to resent them.

Moreover, to go into war with a first-class power without adequate preparation is to invite humiliation and disaster at the outset, and in the long run I firmly believe our people would win, but meanwhile there would be incalculable loss and suffering. Therefore it is to our interest to be prepared, both because thereby we are most likely to secure peace, and because, if war does come, we minimise by our preparation, the chance and the humiliation and suffering of the Nation and suffering to the individual citizen.

Our experience with the navy offers a case in point. Very soon after the civil war we let our navy utterly run down, until on the seas we became of less moment than any third-rate power. In consequence we had accordingly to suffer from Spain, as in the Virginius affair, injuries which she would not have dreamed of inflicting had we been ready to retaliate.

BIG NAVY AVERTED WAR.

Fifteen years ago we began to build up the navy. The first great service this new navy performed was in 1890, when by the mere fact of its existence it served to prevent war with Chile. Nothing but our having the ships and being ready to use them made Chile keep the peace, and as a mere matter of expense the war which the navy thus averted would have cost many times over more than the whole cost of the navy for the past fifteen years.

The second great service performed by the navy for the country was this year when we were at last forced into war, and when our thoroughly prepared navy with its splendid material and splendid personnel at once gained for us the command of the seas, and thereby insured our victory. But let one who spent some very active months in helping make ready the navy for this war warn you against believing that even yet we have a navy equal in size to our National needs or our National greatness. Those who remember the panic into which our whole seacoast was thrown, at the outset of this war, will make up our minds that we need a powerful navy; not merely to protect our great interests—far greater now than ever before—in the islands of the ocean, but also to defend our own coasts. When I say defend, I wish it understood that I use the word in its proper sense, for the only defensive that is worth anything is the offensive. A peaceable man must not brawl, but when forced to fight, if he is worth his salt, he will defend himself by hitting and not parrying. We want a navy that will defend us from the enemy by punishing that enemy; a navy which can strike as Hull and Perry struck in the days of our grandfathers; as Farragut and Porter struck in the civil war, and as Dewey and Sampson struck in the war that is just over.

LARGE ARMY AND NAVY NEEDED.

We want to build up our navy, exactly as the navy has been built up, within the last fifteen years. We have got to show forethought, to spend the money that is necessary for the task. If we fail to exercise such forethought and to show such willingness to stand the necessary burdens year after year, we have got to thank ourselves if, when the strain comes, the downright fighting capacity of the officers and the men has to be relied upon to make good the faults which would never have existed if we had an army of sufficient size and if we yearly put that army through manoeuvres which would test it as an army and not as an aggregation of small units, each unit excellent in its way, but each utterly unaccustomed to work on a large scale with the others. We need a far larger regular army than we now have, and we need to have it trained on a larger scale than it has been trained for the last quarter of a century. We don't need it in the least for police purposes at home; we don't need it to preserve order, for our people are quite able to preserve order themselves; but we do need it to protect our interests abroad.

I doubt if there is an American to-day so ungenerous as not to appreciate the debt of gratitude he owes to the splendid officers and splendid men of the regular army, and we want to make our gratitude tangible by building up that regular army.

But we in New York, like the people in the rest of the Union, must do our full share in building up another branch of our armed forces, the branch to which I myself have had the honor to belong, I mean our volunteer soldiers. They have won high credit for themselves in this contest. In Cuba, in Puerto Rico, and in the Philippines they have spent their strength, poured out their blood, and won their right to a full share in the ultimate triumph. They have manned the small vessels that kept watch over our coasts, and they have contributed hundreds, aye, thousands of sailors to the cruisers, and even to the great battle fleets.

The volunteers, the National Guard and the Naval Militia alike, feel that they did their duty by the country, and they ask in return that the country should provide for them the means which would enable them to do their duty even more effectively in the future.

DUTY OF NEW YORKERS.

For us of New York, this duty is especially imperative, both as regards the National Guard and the Naval Militia. We have the means. Our admirable Naval Militia must be fostered in every way; in the last few months they have given a good earnest of their usefulness. As for our National Guardsmen, they have shown a courage and patriotism and willingness to endure hardship and face danger, which is beyond praise, and it is our duty to take immediate steps to see that they are armed with the best modern weapons and managed according to the best system, so that, on the one hand, the utmost can be gotten out of each man as a fighting machine, while, on the other hand, his health and well being are assiduously cared for.

So much for the steps that are necessary if we are to uphold the honor and maintain the interest of the Nation abroad. But we can do neither one nor the other if we fail at home so to order the affairs of our National, State, and municipal households as to secure both our moral and our material well being, for, though material prosperity is indispensable, it cannot by itself atone for the lack of that higher and finer moral and spiritual excellence which ultimately counts for more than all else in the true life of a great nation.

It is because of the importance of material well being that I wish for our citizens to take no step which will seem to again reopen the question so happily settled at the last election. Above all we must do nothing to give the feeling that we may reverse our attitude on the question of a sound and stable currency; the question that comes closest to every man, and especially every man of small means, who either works with his hands or depends on his trade or business for his bread. If by your votes you put in power men who fail to meet this issue—and to dodge it is quite as dangerous as, and very much meaner than, meeting it the wrong way—you will have struck a heavy blow at your own well being; you will have done all in your power to set back the return of prosperity, and you will have only yourselves to thank if you suffer in consequence.

QUESTION OF FIAT MONEY.

When I make a plea not to vote, directly or indirectly, for those who favor any form of fiat money, I appeal for the exercise of intelligence. But on this as on every other point, I also and most strongly appeal for the exercise of honesty. Honesty we must have; no brilliancy, no "smartness," can take its place. Indeed, in our home affairs, both in the State and in the Municipality, it has always seemed to me that what we need is, not so much genius as the homely, every-day virtues of common sense and common honesty.

Of course there are many problems for the solution of which we need the best intellect of the Commonwealth. But for the ordinary public officer, what is necessary is to be watchful, energetic, broad-minded, and disinterested. Every one will make mistakes, and when made the best remedy is cheerfully to recognise their existence and promptly proceed to undo them. If we proceed in this way; if we promptly punish men who misbehave and sternly refuse to let any consideration either of political or personal friendship be treated as an offset to wrongdoing it is not very difficult to secure that honest administration which is indispensable if our Republic is to endure. No influence of any kind must avail to shield the wrongdoer, be he of high or low degree.

In dealing with our citizens it is always best, where possible, not to treat any one class apart. On most points the interests of the workingman are the same as those of his fellow citizens. [Applause.] The Legislature to be elected this time elects the United States Senator to succeed Senator Murphy.

The Democracy know as well as we do that upon the currency question Senator Murphy has misrepresented the State ever since 1892 as has the Democratic Party of the Nation, and every man who thinks knows that if the next Legislature of the State of New York is Democratic the successor of Senator Murphy will do the same thing. Therefore no man who thinks that this question is fundamentally important ought to hesitate for one moment to support the Republican candidate for the Legislature and for Congress. I think also that you have the measure of the statesmanship and the measure of the incapacity of the Democratic Party to handle the great questions, they have not one word to say upon dition, they have not one word to say upon a question of such paramount importance. I think the people of the State of New York should say to that party what the children of the Church of Ladocea were commissioned to say to that church: "I know your work, that you are neither hot nor cold; I would that you were either hot or cold, but because you are lukewarm and neither hot nor cold I will spew thee out of my mouth."

THE STATE ISSUES.

But I promised to speak upon State issues. I think that Mr. Croker's intimacy with the Prince of Wales [Laughter] must be making him very exclusive. [Laughter.] I thought that Ward McAllister had figured it down pretty fine when he said there were only 400 in old New York that were the thing. But Mr. Croker seems to believe that in the whole Democracy of the State of New York there is only a single family that is just the thing [Laughter and applause;] either this, or he has taken The World "Court Circular" too seriously, and feels called upon to establish a royal family of Van Wycks. [Laughter and applause.] I wonder if he has a third Van Wyck up his sleeve. [Laughter.]

But they say Col. Roosevelt is not eligible. [Laughter.] How they wished he wasn't. [Laughter and applause.] Well, he is a good deal more eligible, in my judgment, that Mr. Croker is to be boss of Tammany Hall. He spends more of his time in this country. [Laughter and applause.] It is true that both of them spent their Summer of 1898 upon an island, [laughter] but Mr. Roosevelt rode his own horses. [Great applause and cheers.] That is, he rode until he saw his men in danger; then he got off his horse and led them on foot. [Applause.]

But to be serious for a moment. No man can lose his citizenship by accident. No man can lose his citizenship unless he means to, and the letters of Col. Roosevelt show that he never dreamed for one moment of becoming a citizen of the only city in the land where a man does not have a vote. [Laughter.] I pity his fellow-countrymen who needed his own letters to convince them of that, for his life ought to have answered that question. [Applause.]

"NOT A BULLET DODGER."

But then the Democrats says if he is eligible, then he is a tax dodger. Well, I don't think it follows. Certainly he was not a bullet dodger, [applause,] and I should be slow to believe it of any man who bared his breast to the enemy that he was prepared to dodge taxes which were honestly due. No, gentlemen, it is not like him, and nobody knows it better than the Democrats of the State of New York.

Well, the Democrats say that the canals have been mismanaged. How do they know? [Laughter.] Only because a commission appointed by Gov. Black [applause] has told them all that any of us know. But I ask you to remember that the Republican Convention at Saratoga said that they would correct the system if the system was wrong, and that they would punish the wrongdoer if the man was at fault. What man in New York would hesitate to trust Col. Roosevelt in the Governor's chair [applause] in the presence of that situation if his own fortune were at stake?

Well, the Democrats say the National Guard needs attention. I am glad they said that. For would not any of us rather put the National Guard under the fostering care of Col. Roosevelt than a Judge of the Supreme Court? Isn't it a good deal like these civilian appointments in the army with which they find so much fault?

But they say they don't like the election legislation. I hope it is no sin even in this meeting to acknowledge that there is a difference of opinion even in the Republican Party upon that subject. But there is no difference of opinion in the Republican Party upon the infamous affront to the manhood of the State worked by the Democrats in placing upon their ticket for the office of Lieutenant Governor a man who has been fined by the Court of Appeals for not obeying the election laws of the State of New York.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

But the Democrats say they want civil service reform. [Laughter.] I am always glad when I hear the Democracy clamoring for civil service reform. I fear there is no hope of snatching some of the brands from the burning. Who could they have better than Col. Roosevelt to administer the civil service reform laws of the State in their spirit and in their letter, and to improve them where they need improvement? He has been tested upon that subject. When he was Civil Service Commissioner for the United States, under Cleveland and Mr. Harrison alike, he showed himself fearless and unbiased in the discharge of his duties.

Now, gentlemen, let us elect Col. Roosevelt, [applause,] and let us give him a Legislature that will work with him. Negative results are very unsatisfactory, and the State can hope for nothing but negative results unless Legislature and Governor are prepared to work together.

I have the pleasure of knowing the Democratic nominee for Governor, and I would not willingly say one word to his disparagement, and yet I think I may fairly say that in variety of experience in public office he is not to be compared with the Republican candidate. [Applause.] Mr. Roosevelt began his public life in the Assembly of the State of New York. Then he became a Civil Service Commissioner of the United States. Then he became a Police Commissioner in the City of New York. [Applause.] Then he became Assistant Secretary of the Navy. [Applause.] Then he became an officer of the Rough Riders, [applause and cheers,] and now he has become our candidate for Governor. [Applause.] I challenge any honest man to study Theodore Roosevelt's record in any one of those public offices and to point to one occasion in which he subordinated the public interest as he saw it to the private interests of Theodore Roosevelt. Let us elect him by an immense majority. [Prolonged applause.]

JOSEPH H. CHOATE'S ADDRESS.

Gen. Woodford introduced the next speaker in the following words: "And now it will be your pleasure to listen to our great lawyer, that prince of orators, Joseph H. Choate." [Applause and cheers.]

Mr. Choate's remarks were as follows:

As I see a great many people before me who ought already to be on their way to bed I will be commendably brief. I could not stay away from this meeting, because I have known Theodore Roosevelt, and before Col. Roosevelt from his cradle, [applause,] and I know that there is not one drop of blood in his body or one fibre in his being that is not brave, honest, and patriotic. [Applause.] He is just the man that in this emergency the State of New York wants for Governor, and it would be a great disgrace even to the Empire State if the people should fail to put him in the Governor's chair.

I see that my friend Dr. Parkhurst (laughter,) and with all his faults I love him still—("He's all right!")—yes, I think he is all right. (A man in the gallery proposed three cheers for Dr. Parkhurst.) I see that Dr. Parkhurst, using strong language, in that ardent spirit to which he is so much addicted, (laughter,) has expressed his fears that Col. Roosevelt will be damned if he has seen the Old Man. (Laughter.) As that is Dr. Parkhurst's language, "the Old Man." I should have said if he had seen the presiding genius of the Republicans of New York. (Laughter and applause.)

See how polite I have grown since last year. [Laughter.] I still read The Evening Post [Hisses] every night before I go to bed, but for all that I can defer to the proprieties of the occasion. [Laughter.] Well, now, Dr. Parkhurst need not be afraid. I know perfectly well that it does not make any difference whether Col. Roosevelt saw Senator Platt, the Colonel's neck is too stiff to receive any collar but his own. [Applause and cheers.] And you may strip him before this audience and you will find no man's monogram stamped upon his manly chest. [Applause.]

"CIRCUMSTANCES ALTER CASES."

Now, this is a very different meeting from that which I addressed about a year ago to-night in this very hall. [Laughter.] Circumstances alter cases, you know, and Roosevelt is the circumstance that has altered this case. [Laughter and applause.] We witnessed then what, as I look back upon it, was a somewhat mortifying spectacle. The Republican Party was all out in full force, but it was in two divisions, one commanded by that gallant military chieftain, Gen. Tracy, [applause and cheers,] and the other by the equally gallant civilian, President Seth Low. [Applause and cheers.]

Of course Gen. Tracy's followers were the regulars, [applause,] but Mr. Low's followers were the volunteers, [applause,] and, as usually happens when great crises occur and all the forces of the State or the Nation are called out, the volunteers outnumbered the regulars, and it seemed as though in a country that acknowledges the rule of the majority that the majority should have prevailed. Well, now, what did we do? We had an immense army in battle array against us ready for the storming of the city, and we thought—yes, we all thought—that the best way of beating the common enemy was first to have a pitched battle with each other, and while we were engaged in that the terrible enemy overran and trampled upon us both, taking possession of the city, and giving no quarter to any of us. [Applause.]

Well, now, since last year we have learned something, [great applause,] and I think it is one of the most promising signs of the regeneration and redemption of the Republican Party that the managers of that party this year have seen fit to call the people into their councils. [Applause.] It did seem as though there was a breach that never could be healed only twelve months ago, and now it is healed already, and how has it been done? We have made a great discovery. We have discovered in Col. Roosevelt the missing link. [Applause mingled with laughter.] Time has been in search of it for ages. Darwin, Spencer, Huxley, all the scientists, have spent their lives in vain in its discovery, and here in New York, in the person of this hero, we have found it—at least, for the Republican Party. [Applause.]

A WORD TO INDEPENDENTS.

Now pretty much everything has been said by the speakers who have occupied so much of my time. [Laughter. Cries of "Go on!" "Go on!"] I will say one or two things more. I have come here to-night upon the invitation of the County Committee. They have done me this unusual honor, which I have most gladly accepted. Now, I do not propose to address my remarks to anybody in this audience; I do not propose to address the district leaders, the Captains of hundreds, nor the Captains of thousands, the organization men, or the machine men, because they are all right. [Laughter and applause.] But I would like my words to reach, not the bad men of my party, but the good men; the better element, as they consider themselves, and as are generally described. [Laughter.]

I would like to reach the ears of the independent men of this State who, when they go to the polls, know that their vote will tell for good government and nothing else. (Applause.) I think that the managers of this campaign and of the Republican Party have learned that our triumph at the polls depends upon the votes of these very men, whether in the city or in the State. And now there are certain points of view which, as it seems to me, constrain every intelligent and honest man in the State who is not tide-bound to the Democratic Party to cast his vote for Col. Roosevelt. (Applause.)

In the first place I want to call your attention to the way in which the two gentlemen now presented for the suffrages of the people of the State of New York were placed in nomination. Have you read the account of the convention at Syracuse? Is not that a most extraordinary example of government of the people, by the people, and for the people? [Laughter.] Why, just see what happened there. The convention met; not one word was said about candidates; not a single word of consideration or discussion as to who were worthy of the Democratic Party that would make a good Governor, but three—it seems they have in that party three instead of one presiding geniuses of the Democracy—got together in a private room, and from what can be learned they almost came to blows. Which prevailed over the other nobody knows, but at last they handed up to the Chairman of the convention for him to announce as the candidate for the Democratic Party the name of a man whom nobody had ever thought of as a possibility for Governor, and all that they could say of him is that he is a respectable citizen of Brooklyn.

Brooklyn was once like Babylon and Thebes, a great city. [Laughter.] But now it is the dormitory of Greater New York, and in the night shade of that suburb they discovered this man who had been reposing quietly on the bench for fourteen years, and they said he is the best man in New York to present to the people for their suffrages for Governor. Well now, I do not call that Democracy or Republicanism; it is pure despotism. It is a corrupt trinity from which no man is safe or should be willing to submit.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

Well, how was the other nomination made? The convention was held at Saratoga, I believe, Mr. President. [Laughter.] Well, it don't make any difference where it was held. The place meant nothing; the people that attended it meant nothing; the people that supervised it meant nothing. Now, what did happen? I tell you that the managers of the Republican Party—[Applause.] And this presiding genius of any party put his honored ears to the ground to catch the rumble of the people's voice, and he heard it, and all his associates heard it, all of us who are now following under his banner. [Applause.] Was there any reluctance on the part of the managers of the Republican Party to obey that voice? For the first time they have before us declared vox populi, vox Dei; the voice of the people is the voice of liberty.

Do you suppose if all authority of party were vested in one man, and he heard the response that came from the people in all parts of the State, from Montauk to Erie, there could have been the least hesitation on his part? I imagine he heard it as it came from the lips of the people with infinite delight, for it is his business to look out for a strong man who shall lead the party.

With infinite delight he heard it and he said to himself as he heard, "What, Roosevelt, Theodore Roosevelt, Roosevelt the reformer, Roosevelt the Civil Service Commissioner, who extended the boundaries of the civil service as no other man ever has; Roosevelt the Commissioner who had sworn to see the law faithfully executed and executed it although it was a law prepared by his Democratic enemies; Roosevelt the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, the man who for a whole year before this war broke out, while the navy was being prepared and the officers and the men of the navy were being prepared was the man who stood behind the gunners all the time; and Roosevelt, the Rough Rider, who was stormed the heights of San Juan as with a consuming fire, who took more than his share of the peril, more than his followers, exposing himself to death, ever willing to lead them?"

And he heard all this and he said, "Why, yes, that is the man; that is the very man that we have been looking for all this while. Is it possible that such a man as that will be willing to take the office of Governor of New York? If so, we will put him there at once."

THE TWO VAN WYCKS.

Well, now, I want to call your attention to one or two other considerations, and I must be very brief. [Cries of "Never mind, go ahead!"] Mr. Low has referred to the fact that they propose to put two Van Wycks upon us. Well, there may be such a thing as having too much of a good thing. I am sure I do not know what we should do with two Roosevelts, let alone two Van Wycks. Now, what is the position. In the first place, we know nothing of their description, except from the point of view from which they are presented. There never was a more perfectly capable Tammany Mayor than Robert Van Wyck is now making, and there will never be a more perfect Tammany Governor than Augustus will make, if, under the tuition and leadership of Croker, Hill, and McLaughlin, he is ushered into the Governor's chair.

I am not sure, but I understand they are as like as two Dromios. Whether Augustus is possessed of the same divine sweetness of temper, I do not know. But what I want to call your attention to is the peril that is threatening the interests of the people of this city and State if you have one of those gentlemen for three years more in the Mayor's chair of New York, and the other for two years more in the Governor's chair at Albany. Every bill affecting the interests of this city before it is submitted to the Governor has to be submitted to the Mayor for his signature or his veto. It must come from his hands approved or disapproved before it shall be presented to the Governor for his consideration. Now, how often do you think Augustus, finding that Robert has vetoed a bill affecting this city, will give it any further consideration or will for a moment think of giving it his approval.

Well, then, there are great interests of the City of New York to be affected every year by the Legislature and the managers of Tammany Hall are always seeking what they call relief there. Do you suppose that anything that is sent up there with the approval of the Mayor beforehand will fail to receive the support and encouragement of his brother Augustus after it gets there? Now, that is a very serious consideration. It is one never intended by the Constitution. It certainly was intended that there should be independent administration in the city by the Magistrate there of the city and in the Gubernatorial chair at Albany. But you give us this second Van Wyck and you have got practically only one Magistrate for the city and one Magistrate for the country; the two are one and the one are two.

COL. ROOSEVELT'S CHARACTER.

Now, another thing I would like to say to these people whose votes are going to decide this, as they will every other election in New York State for a long time to come in the direction of good government; those who hold the balance of power, and ought to be with us, because we are presenting the only candidate that stands for good government. What has this man Roosevelt done? What sort of a man is he? He is courageous, aggressive, honest, intelligent, patriotic, and, above all, a true American to the very centre of his soul. [Applause.] He is a first-rate public servant, exhibited on many stages, and when you are going to compare these two men for the consideration of the people—one who has been an acceptable judge, never interested in public affairs, and the other, who since he became a man has been fully, with all his life and with all his energy, inquiring into and participating in public affairs—how can you hesitate?

Now, Mr. Roosevelt was for three terms a member of the Legislature. He was a very young man, but nobody owned him and nobody controlled him. That is very certain. It would not be possible for any man to dictate his vote to him in that Assembly. What was the consequence? He commanded the confidence of everybody there, even of the Governor, who was of another style of politics—Gov. Cleveland. He framed and procured legislation for this city, which actually received the approval of a Democratic Governor, and made no enemies while he was doing it. The character of the man is a wonderful feature.

"Well, then for six years he was one of the Commissioners, and for a time the chief Commissioner of the National Civil Service. In that he was aggressive, as he always has been and always will be. He went for extending the bounds of the list. He knew as we know perfectly well that in the full development of civil service and in its final triumphs, lies the salvation of politics and the purity of this country. [Applause.] And he devoted himself to it with immense ardor and immense success. And what is more, let me tell you that when the Republican Senators and Republican Representatives flocked into his office as they did week after week and day after day, beseeching him to make exceptions in their favor, he steadily and constantly refused.

MR. CLEVELAND'S COMMENT.

Now, will you bear with me one moment while I read what President Cleveland said

WEDDING STATIONERY.
Samples furnished.
THEODORE B. STARR,
206 Fifth Avenue,
MADISON SQUARE,
Extending through to 1126 Broadway.

Wedding Silver

The Gorham Co., Silversmiths, have made unusual preparations for the Autumn Wedding Season, especially in the important lines of

Tea and Dinner Ware

A number of complete services, the result of the labor of many months, are exhibited for the first time. The facilities possessed by the Gorham Co. for the making of such wares in Sterling Silver are unequalled. The designing and manufacture are under the constant supervision of a trained staff, which only ceases when the finished product meets the approval of an officer of the Company.

GORHAM MFG. CO.
Silversmiths
Broadway & 19th St. 23 Maiden Lane

'Finest Flavor. Fairest Price."
Wilbur's Breakfast Cocoa
Grocers Sell It.
H. O. WILBUR & SONS, Manufacturers.

Kennedy
12 CORTLANDT ST.
3.29 Pair
For Russet or Patent Leather Bulldogs (hand welt), sold elsewhere at $5.00.
Patent Leather Button, $3.98 (hand welt), sold elsewhere at $6.00.
All with full extension soles.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
TABOURETTS
(Mahogany finish)
$1.50
45 West 23d Street.

WOODBURY'S Facial Soap is recommended by physicians, being pure, antiseptic, medicinal. It will clear the skin of Pimples, Blackheads, and eruptions of any nature. A sample of WOODBURY'S Toilet Combination mailed for 20 cents. JOHN H. WOODBURY, 127 West 42d St., New York.

The New Riverside Waltham Watch in Gun Metal Cases
HOWARD & CO.,
264 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

Something New IN DESKS AND OFFICE FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
92 WILLIAM ST., 92
NEW YORK.

Hunter Baltimore Rye
The Choicest Whiskey
For Club, Family and Medicinal Use . . . .

to him when he allowed him to leave that office. Here is a disinterested witness, here is something that the friends of good government might lend a moment's ear to.

The President said: "My dear Mr. Roosevelt, I desire to assure you that I accept your resignation as Civil Service Commissioner with great regret. Permit me also to thank you for the service you have rendered good government during your incumbancy of the office you have just relinquished. You are certainly to be congratulated upon the extent and permanency of civil service reform methods which you have so substantially aided in bringing about. The struggle for a firm establishment and recognition of the law is now passed." [Applause.]

"That is the man who saw how he conducted the affairs intrusted to him first in the interest of the people of the State and then in the interest of the people of the Nation.

"He was made a Police Commissioner of the City of New York and he was informed that he would be expected to promote and take care of the interests of the Republican Party in that office. What was his reply? 'In my office I know no parties, but outside of it I shall remain as I have ever been, a strong Republican.' [Applause.] And what is his offense? A great many people are going to vote for him for that offense. He had sworn to see the law executed. He had nothing to do with the passage of the law. His party had opposed its passage. But he was sworn to execute the law, and he executed it, to the great disturbance of many of the people of this city. I must say that I personally was a good deal inconvenienced.

For when I know that everybody else is safe in church, I like to wander up and down and to and fro anywhere in this island. Well, it never occurred to me that anything was at fault but the law and the maker of the law; but Col. Roosevelt would have been false to his honor and his trust if he had violated his oath and disobeyed the law. So I say to these independent men to whom I am appealing, these men to whom the honor of the State and the good of its people and the safety of its families and the welfare of its children are and ought to be so dear, I say to them I believe that for those acts we shall gain far more votes for our Gubernatorial ticket this Fall than ever was lost by anything Roosevelt did in his office.

DEPARTURE FOR THE WAR.

And then you know—it is so recent that it is not worth while for me to recall it to you, as it has been repeated to you so often—what he did as Assistant Secretary of the Navy. You don't want to hear what Mr. Roosevelt did then. You don't care to know what I think about that. But I believe that you will be interested to hear—because probably most of you have forgotten it—the prophetic words of President McKinley and the noble words of Secretary Long, Mr. Roosevelt's superior in the navy, when, against their protests, against the protests of his friends, of his wife, of his children, of everybody that surrounded him, he concluded to resign his office, and, as he had done, as he said, as much as any one to bring on the war, he would go and peril his life to see it safely through. [Applause and cheers.] Now, I shall dismiss you after I have read this—and this is a good benediction. First, I will read what Secretary Long said on the 7th day of May last. Bear in mind that all of Mr. Roosevelt's glory as a soldier has been won since then:

"I have often expressed, perhaps too emphatically and harshly, my conviction that you ought not to leave the post of Assistant Secretary of the Navy, where your services have not only been of such great value, but of so much inspiration to me and to the whole service. But now that you have determined to go to the front, I feel bound to say that, while I do not approve of the change, I do most heartily appreciate the patriotism and the sincere fidelity to your conviction which actuate you. Let me assure you how profoundly I feel the loss I sustain in your going. Your energy, industry, and great knowledge of naval interests, and especially your inspiring influence in stimulating and lifting the whole force of the personnel of the navy, have been invaluable." [Applause.]

PRESIDENT McKINLEY'S WORDS.

"And now listen to the equally fervent and still more prophetic language of President McKinley on that same occasion. He knew the kind of man he was dealing with. He knew into what service he was going. He knew what his aspirations were to be a soldier, and he prophesied the illustrious success that Roosevelt would achieve:

"Although the President was obliged to accept your resignation"—and this is written by the President's direction by the hand of his private secretary, Mr. Porter—"of recent date, I can assure you that he has done so with very great regret. Only the circumstances mentioned in your letter and your decided and unchangeable preference for your new patriotic work have induced the President to consent to your severing your connection with the Administration. Your services here during your entire term of office have been faithful, able, and successful in the highest degree, and no one appreciates the fact more keenly than the President himself. Without doubt, your connection with the navy will be beneficially felt in several of its departments for many years to come. In the President's behalf, therefore, I wish at this time to thank you most heartily, and to wish you all success in your new and important undertaking, for which I hope and predict a brilliantly victorious result." [Applause.]

I wish to repeat one sentiment that every speaker has uttered already before me, and that is the duty of the people of the United States and of the State of New York who put President McKinley in the chair at Washington and imposed upon him more terrible responsibilities than have been borne by any President since Lincoln, to hold up his arm now in this trying hour. [Applause.] History will tell in a very few words the great things that have been done under him. It will tell that an army of 265,000 men expelled the Spanish power, which had lingered here for two centuries, from every inch of American soil, and that they did it with a loss all told of only about 1 per cent. of the whole number of the forces engaged, including all those who died on the field of battle, all those who subsequently died of their wounds, and all who have since died in hospitals, in transports, in camps, wherever they have suffered.

And then history will also tell that under his direction the navy of the United States, with the loss, I believe, of only one man for each achievement, completely destroyed each of the two Spanish fleets. And then it will also tell that with the loss of a few hundred men they not only conquered one valuable city and island in Manila Bay, but that they also conquered more islands in that archipelago than anybody will ever know what to do with. [Applause and cheers.]

LIEUT. GOV. WOODRUFF SPEAKS

Mr. Choate spoke for over forty minutes, but he held the audience all that time. When he concluded, a number of those in the audience got up to go. Gen. Woodford begged them, in return for Lieut. Gov. Woodruff's courtesy in waiting until the last, to sit and hear his address. In part Mr. Woodruff said:

As I was deprived on account of official duties of the privilege of active participation in the war, which has added lustre to the previous brilliant civic record of the man who is now so gallantly bearing the standard of Republicanism in this contest, and as I have never been called upon to participate officially in National affairs, I propose to-night to confine myself to a consideration of State issues.

"Just compare the record of the four years of Republican administration under Govs. Morton and Black with the ten years of Democratic administration under Govs. Hill and Flower. Can you tell me of a single great measure for the public good enacted between 1884 and 1894?

"And now what of the last four years culminating in a tax rate of 2.08 mills, which is actually the lowest in the history of the State. The present low rate has been established despite a vast increase in expenditure, by a rigid enforcement of old revenue-raising laws and the enactment of new laws to increase the State's receipts.

The increase of expenditures has been caused by the State's taking upon itself, at an annual cost of over $5,000,000, the care of the pauper insane; by an increase in the cost of maintenance of the State prisons, incident to the abolition of the revenue raising contract system, which four years ago was abolished in the interest of our workingmen, and by the enlargement of institutions to care for the deaf, dumb, blind, crippled, and for soldiers.

Three years ago we added to the revenue-bearing laws one which has produced a greater revenue with less burdens to the people than any law enacted by this or any other State. I refer to the present excise law, which has turned into the treasury of the State and the treasuries of the counties $33,000,000 in three years.

Every brewer and every distiller knows that this excise law has resulted in his having more responsible customers by its elimination of the irresponsible saloon keeper, and, in turn, it has served to protect the saloon keeper from the outrageous blackmail formerly practiced upon him.

Nor do I shrink from consideration of the "Canal Question" concerning which there has been more misrepresentation than about anything with which I have ever been personally conversant. Last Winter a hue and cry went up from Democratic sources that the State was being robbed.

At once a Republican Governor appointed a commission of seven most reputable citizens to investigate this vast expenditure. About the 1st of August they made a report, consisting of 190 pages, in all of which there is not a statement nor even an insinuation that fraud had been perpetrated or a dishonest act committed.

The report pointed out that some of the work could have been done at less expense had the system, which was antiquated, and the laws which governed the operations been modified at the time of the appropriation of the $9,000,000, to fit the requirements of the departments which were in charge of the improvements and expenditures. For instance, the law provided that both the State Engineer and the Superintendent of Public Works must inspect the work, thus doubling the cost and impairing the efficiency of the work of inspection.

Another instance is found in the fact that the Canal Board had no power, its sole duty being the perfunctory one of approving the plans and specifications of the State Engineer, a duty which neither the Controller, the Attorney General, or my estimable predecessor, who was Chairman of the board when the plans and specifications were approved, had been educated for, or were technically competent to perform.

An effort is being made by some to make it appear that the election inspection law, passed at the extraordinary session of the Legislature, was designed for purposes of intimidation. The cry against this law evidently emanates from those whose efforts to prostitute the franchises for personal and party gain is bound to be foiled by the operation of this statute.

As a matter of fact, this law was enacted in order to protect the honest voters of this State and to preserve inviolate the franchise—the most precious right of American citizenship.

B. Altman & Co.

WILL SHOW ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6th, TRIMMED HATS, TOQUES AND BONNETS FOR CARRIAGE, STREET AND EVENING WEAR.

(Third Floor.)

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

THE CROWD OUT IN THE WET.

The front doors leading into Carnegie Hall were closed shortly after 8 o'clock, and from that time until 11, when they opened again to let out the crowd within, 3,000 persons packed themselves into Fifty-seventh Street and cheered for Col. Roosevelt. For awhile it seemed impossible, on account of the weather conditions, to hold an outside meeting, but, nevertheless, the crowd lingered, hoping for a glimpse of the candidate. From time to time a burst of applause would come from the hall, and without knowing just why, the crowd outside took up and echoed the shouting. Fakirs with Roosevelt buttons, to which small good-luck rabbits' feet were attached, circulated among the crowd and drove a thriving trade.

"Buttons of Teddy!" "Teddy buttons!" was the cry, for to the outsiders Col. Roosevelt was simply "Teddy" and all rank and title were forgotten. They demanded a sight of "Teddy," cheered for "Teddy," and in other ways took liberties with the candidate's Christian name. A band stationed outside played National airs and kept the damp assemblage in good humor, and finally, when it seemed that good weather was assured, James McCabe, National President of the Goldbeaters' Union of the United States, took up his stand on the steps of Carnegie Hall and announced that he had a few speakers, principally workingmen, who would address the unfortunates who had not succeeded in getting into the hall.

"I'll first introduce to you 'Matt' Harrington," said Mr. McCabe, "and he'll tell you of the cinch we have got to-day."

The crowd cheered wildly, and Mr. Harrington, who is a big man, with a voice that can be heard for a block, got a great reception. To him as to the other speakers Col. Roosevelt was also "Teddy." Not once during the course of their addresses did they refer to him in any other way.

MR. HARRINGTON'S PRAYER.

Mr. Harrington started right in on Col. Roosevelt's war record. He drew a graphic picture of the gallant Colonel leaving a wife and six children to face Mauser bullets. "As he charged up the hill at San Juan," said Mr. Harrington, "so will he charge up Capitol Hill in Albany, and as the Spaniards fled before him and his gallant band then, the Democrats will flee before his approach on Jan. 1; and every one in the great Empire State on that day will be saying the Lord's Prayer on that day something like this:

"Our father who art in Albany,
Teddy Roosevelt be thy name;
You've been stanch and true
To the Red, White, and Blue,
And America will bless your name."

This seemed to catch the crowd, and they cheered wildly, while Mr. Harrington went on to explain that he meant no impiety, but had been carried away by his poetic fervor. The speaker then went on to tell of the many laws affecting the workingman's interests that had been passed by the Republican administrations, and wound up with a story that added to the good humor of the crowd.

"I met three boys on the street not long ago," said Mr. Harrington, "and I asked them their politics. One boy said he was a Democrat, another was a Republican, and another a Prohibitionist. I promised a quarter to the one who gave the best reason for his political faith, and the boys started. The Prohibitionist decried whisky, and said it filled the prisons and poorhouses and had broken up his home. The Republican boy said he believed in protection, the principles of Lincoln, Grant, and Blaine.

"'Why are you a Democrat?' asked the last boy.

"'Cos I want the quarter,' he said."

"Who got it?" yelled some one in the crowd.

"Oh, I gave it to the Democrat," was the ready reply. "He was after free silver. And that's the way with most of them. They're Democrats because they want the quarter."

M. J. Neary of Troy, who was introduced as "a working man from top to bottom," spoke next. As he expatiated upon Col. Roosevelt's merits as a candidate and a warrior, some one in the crowd interrupted to ask, "What's the matter with Dewey?"

"Dewey's all right," replied the speaker, "but who gave him his opportunity? No one but our Teddy. He had the Vermont boy in his eye right along, and, as usual, he proved his sagacity by having him sent to Manila."

A SAWMILL ORATOR.

"Now, I'm going to introduce to you a man as well known in New York as 'Teddy,'" said Mr. McCabe, as a six-footer loomed up on the steps, "Tom Ronan, the Bowery Peach."

Ronan got a great reception, and made the hit of the evening.

"You can't expect a man who worked twenty-two years in a sawmille to be much of an orator," he began, "but I'll do the best I can. Let me tell you one thing. Tammany's got a nerve to nominate a ticket, anyway. [Loud applause.] Croker used to have a royalty composed of Divvers and Martins and Sullivans; now he is trying to establish one of Van Wycks. I lived in a district where Divver gave a banner when he got 13,800 majority in a district where there's only 4,000 votes, and 700 of those were ex-convicts. Tammany never won on its merits in its life. They're all a lot of bluffs. That's all. But all that is changed now, with a new law. They won't have enough votes on Nov. 8 above Fourteenth Street to make a good-sized ward committee. [Great cheering.] There's another thing you want to remember. When Teddy Roosevelt gets into the Governor's chair everything will be on the level

"They tell us that good times are coming because everything is wide open," said Mr. Ronan, with great vehemence. "Do you know what that means on the Bowery? Have any of you been there? It means that every man with a wife or a daughter or a sister would be ashamed to live in a city that's run wide open as this one is."

Mr. Ronan retired after proposing three cheers for "Teddy," which were given with a will, and J. Flynn spoke. The crowd had by this time become impatient, and was calling for Col. Roosevelt. Mr. McCabe assured it that it should see him, and it waited.

"That shows you the magnetism of the man," cried McCabe. "You would stand here until you dropped only for a sight of him."

The crowd waited and waited, buoyed up by promises until the doors opened and the crowd from the hall filed out. Then with the last hope of seeing its candidate dispelled the crowd dispersed.

There is an object lesson in a bottle of ale of the type of "EVANS" that is worth studying. It shows the highest mark reached in the science of brewing and bottling.—Adv.

THE BUTTLINGS AND MR. DADY.

Brooklyn's ex-Sheriff Says His Family Is Still in Politics Despite the Third Ward Leader.

Ex-Sheriff Buttling of Brooklyn has been aroused by Michael J. Dady's declaration that he would move Buttling's expulsion from the County Committee. Mr. Buttling freed his mind yesterday on the subject of Mr. Dady:

"Dady," said he, "issued a proclamation that I could never go to a convention as long as he lived. He intimated that I was a dead one. When the convention to elect delegates to the Judiciary Convention assembled, Beatty of the Fourth Ward, a personal cuckoo of Mike's, magnificently announced that the Fourth Ward would take the delegates to the Judiciary Convention.

"I got up and made a speech, saying that the Fourth Ward was the rottenest in the market, and that every mother's son of them was on earth for what there was in it. Then, just to show Dady that he was wrong in his hypothesis that I was a corpse and to indicate that the Buttling family was still in politics, I nominated the following ticket:

"Delegates—William J. Buttling, Albert J. Buttling, Thomas F. Buttling, and George Benjamin Buttling.

"Alternates—Avery H. Buttling, Dominick B. Buttling, Gustavus C. Buttling—

"Well, at that point the supply of Buttlings ran out, and I filled the fourth place with my dearest friend, George W. Shanley. It is the grief of my life that I haven't got seven brothers.

"Then, just to make it interesting, I nominated Roderick for the Assembly. I had never seen him. One of the boys offered a resolution expressing regret at the death of Dady. But I'm not the man to stir up hard feelings in a house of mourning, so I had it withdrawn. I wouldn't dance on a remains, even if it was a deceased from the Third Ward."

MAREAN AND JENKS NOMINATED

Named for Supreme Court Justices by Democrats of Second District.

District Attorney Josiah T. Marean and Assistant Corporation Counsel Almet F. Jenks, both of Kings County, were nominated for Justices of the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon at the Democratic Convention in the Second Judicial District. The convention, which was held in the Kings County Court House, was a remarkably frictionless affair. There was no opposition to the candidates, who had been decided upon before the convention was called to order.

Ex-Police Commissioner James D. Bell's friends were persuaded to withdraw him from the field at a conference of the Kings County delegates yesterday morning. Judge Stephens of Richmond County was also induced to withdraw before the convention opened. The business of the convention was transacted in half an hour.

The following resolution, offered by John M. Degney of Westchester, was adopted:

Resolved, That it is with deep regret that the bar of the Second Judicial Department of the State of New York is obliged to lose the valuable services of that learned and able jurist, Augustus Van Wyck, who has so ably dispensed justice in this department for the past fourteen years.

Resolved, That the consolation in the fact that he has been called by his party to serve in a wider field the people of the Empire State.

NASSAU COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

County Clerk Sutphen Refuses to Accept the Republican Ticket.

County Clerk John H. Sutphin of Queens County created a stir in Jamaica yesterday by issuing an order refusing to allow the ticket nominated by the Nassau County Republicans at Mineola on Tuesday to be filed in his office. Deputy Clerk Downing spoke for his superior and said: "We do not feel that we can legally or safely accept the ticket put in nomination yesterday until the question of the constitutionality of the act creating Nassau County is decided upon by the courts. There is a grave doubt about the validity of any act creating a new county before a new State apportionment of Assembly and Senate districts is made."

Assemblyman Burge Wallace, who was nominated for County Judge and who has charge of the certificates of nomination, when asked what the Republicans intended to do, said: "I have not yet offered to file the certificates of nominations, but will do so before the ten days expire. Then we shall see what Mr. Sutphin will do."

The Republicans of Nassau declared yesterday that if the County Clerk of Queens did not change his decision a court order would be secured to compel him to do so.

T. E. ELLSWORTH RENOMINATED.

The Senator Talks of the Bills for Which He Has Been Criticised.

ALBION, N. Y., Oct. 5.—Timothy E. Ellsworth was to-day renominated by the Republicans of the Forty-fifth State Senatorial District. His opponent, Sanders, withdrew after the third ballot, and the Sanders men then voted for Ellsworth.

Senator Ellsworth, after returning thanks to the convention, said:

"I have received adverse criticism, I am told, by those who ought to be the organs of intelligent public opinion and which, I regret to say, sometimes are not. I have been criticised because I presented bills which seemed not to meet the approval of these organs of public opinion. The first was the Anti-Cartoon bill; the other was stigmatized as the 'Press-gag bill.' Like many another measure, the Anti-Cartoon bill was not drawn by me, but had its inception in the office of one of the metropolitan journals in New York City, which ranks high in journalistic circles. The other, called the 'press-gag law,' had in it nothing of that nature whatever.

"If the newspapers had ever published the law in full so that you could see it and consider it intelligently, you would have seen that it was right in principle, but perhaps too radical."

THEY NAMED A DEMOCRAT.

Castellano Declines Brooklyn Republicans' Nomination for Assembly.

Fortunato Castellano, nominated on Tuesday night for member of Assembly by the Republicans of the Third Assembly District, Brooklyn, has given out a statement in which, declaring that he was nominated without his knowledge, he declines the nomination. It appears that he is an out-and-out Democrat.

Republican Convention in Queens.

The Queens County Republican Convention was held in Astoria yesterday. William Gillon, who for many years has been assistant to Surrogate Weller, was nominated to succeed his chief as Surrogate. Ira E. Clapp of Flushing was nominated for County Superintendent of the Poor, and Dr. John Main of Oyster Bay was named for County Coroner for that section of the county outside of the borough. This nomination was made so that it would be in readiness in case the creation of Nassau County is declared illegal.

JASPER TOWN AND LANDS CO.

Fight Between English and American Interests Over Alabama Property.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 5.—John Greenough of New York and other American stockholders of the Jasper Town and Lands Company, Limited, of London, England, who recently lost in the United States Court in an effort to obtain control of the Alabama corporation, created the English company, and to-day filed another bill in the United States Court seeking to have a receiver appointed for all the properties of the company, and also asked for an injunction restraining J. H. Bartlett, receiver of the Corona Land and Coke Company, the most valuable of the Alabama corporations, from disposing of their properties under his charge. Bartlett is the American agent of the English interests.

The bill is one of many legal fights between the English and American interests after control of the properties. It alleges that the English stockholders are about to declare the stock of the American stockholders forfeited for non-payment of assessments. The main point raised by the bill is that foreign corporations have no right in Alabama to control domestic corporations. The properties involved aggregate $2,000,000.

TAMMANY HALL'S PROGRAMME.

Executive Committee Completes Campaign Plans—The Congressional Slate—Grady Still in Favor.

The Executive Committee of Tammany Hall met yesterday afternoon and completed arrangements for the campaign.

A committee of thirty-five, one from each Assembly district, will have charge of the ratification of the ticket and platform. This committee was appointed yesterday. It will meet in a day or two and arrange for the two big ratification meetings to be held at Tammany Hall. The dates of these meetings have not yet been determined, but it is expected that one of them will be held next week.

It was also decided by the Executive Committee to form a committee of speakers. The campaign orators will be named by the district leaders, and, as soon as they are selected, they will meet and prepare a programme of public meetings throughout the city.

All candidates for nomination or renomination at the Congressional Conventions to-night were present at Tammany Hall during the meeting of the Executive Committee. After the meeting it was learned that the following will be nominated by the Congressional Conventions to-night:

Seventh District—NICHOLAS MULLER.
Eighth District—SIDNEY HARRIS.
Ninth District—THOMAS J. BRADLEY.
Tenth District—AMOS J. CUMMINGS.
Eleventh District—WILLIAM SULZER.
Twelfth District—GEO. B. McCLELLAN.
Thirteenth District—JEFFERSON M. LEVY.
Fourteenth District—Capt. WILLIAM ASTOR CHANLER.
Fifteenth District—JACOB RUPPERT, Jr.

The County Convention will be held Oct. 12. On the same night the Executive Committee will meet to appoint a committee to take active charge of the campaign.

At the Executive Committee meeting yesterday, it was authoritatively announced that Thomas F. Grady has been restored to favor and grace. It was also announced at the same time that he will be renominated for the Senate. He is still absent, but Tammany feels assured that he is heart and soul with the organization.

State Senator Jacob A. Cantor, it was said, will not be a candidate for renomination. His retirement is said by some to be owing to the desire of Mr. Croker to have another leader in the Senate, but others declare that Mr. Cantor will retire for personal reasons.

Van Wyck to Speak in Brooklyn.

Augustus Van Wyck held a long conference yesterday afternoon in the headquarters of the Democratic State Committee in the Hoffman House with Frank Campbell, the new Chairman; Senator P. H. McCarren, and John F. Carroll. After the conference Senator McCarren said that a big ratification meeting will be held in Brooklyn at the Academy of Music some time next week, and that Mr. Van Wyck will speak.

Old Rivals in Senatorial Race.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 5.—William J. Graney and George H. Mairs, both of Dobbs Ferry, who opposed one another last Fall for Member of Assembly, are pitted against each other again this Fall. Mr. Mairs had been nominated by the Republicans for State Senator, and to-day the Democrats of the Twenty-second District, in convention here, nominated Mr. Graney for State Senator. Mr. Graney was successful in the Assembly contest.

Apgar Named for Assembly.

CROTON DAM, N. Y., Oct. 5.—The Republicans of the Third Assembly District of Westchester County to-day nominated James K. Apgar of Peekskill for Member of Assembly. He was defeated a year ago by John Gibney, Democrat, of Sing Sing. Mr. Gibney will probably be Mr. Apgar's opponent this Fall.

INDEPENDENTS TO PERSEVERE.

Mr. Klein Says Citizens' State Party Is in the Field to Stay.

Isaac H. Klein of the Citizens' State Party made the following statement yesterday at the headquarters of the Citizens' Union:

I wish that the press and the public would understand that the Citizens' State Party is in the field to stay and that its ticket is going to be on the ballots on Election Day. The Citizens' State Party is not going to withdraw any of its candidates. The rumors of our withdrawal ought to be traced to their source, and that will probably be found in the Roosevelt crowd.

As Mr. Croker is said to have remarked in a private conversation last night, "If the Citizens' State Party withdraws its ticket it means an indorsement of Roosevelt." We are not going to do any such thing as that.

The talk that the Citizens' Party is going to withdraw emanates from our enemies and is simply campaign talk. It is time that the public knew that, but I suppose we will see stories in the papers about our withdrawing every day until we file our nominating petitions. Then they'll know that we are in earnest.

Mr. Klein said that a few certificates from up-State counties that had been filled in with lead pencil will have to be replaced with ones written in ink. These were delaying the immediate filing of the petitions. The petition, he said, will probably be in the hands of the proper official within a week.

ALLEGED GANG OF SWINDLERS.

Four Men Arrested—Many Complaints Lodged Against Them.

Charles C. Spear, alias Cameron Spear, twenty-seven years old, a broker, living at 154 West Fifteenth Street; Joseph B. Hart, alias Benjamin Hart, of 363 West Forty-second Street; Alexander C. McCauley, thirty-eight years old, residence unknown, a broker, and Stephen T. Moen, thirty-one years old, of 528 West One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, formerly in the bicycle business at 9 Barclay Street, have been arrested on a charge of swindling on a wholesale scale.

According to the police story, these men had offices under the name of Norman, Spencer & Co., in the Bowling Green Building, at 11 Broadway. They also operated under the name of L. M. Marks in the same building, and in the St. James Building, at Broadway and Twenty-sixth Street, where McCauley made his headquarters.

Among the complainants against the prisoners are H. H. Reiner & Co., liquor dealers in Brooklyn. This firm sold $1,200 worth of liquors to McCauley to stock a café at 176 Broadway, taking notes drawn on Norman, Spencer & Co., and also advanced $5,350 in cash. Another complainant is Frederick C. Fruhan of 51 Sullivan Street, who says he deposited $300 for the privilege of becoming cashier in the café. A third complainant is Louis L. Davison of 21 Beekman Street, who says he cashed a worthless check for McCauley on the New Amsterdam Bank. There are many other complainants.

A large amount of documentary evidence was found in the office of Norman, Spencer & Co., which, it is said, shows that the concern ran a discretionary pool in wheat. Hundreds of letters were found from persons who, it is said, had lost money by the operations of the gang. Spear, Hart, and McCauley were arrested on Tuesday in their offices and Moen yesterday.

All of the prisoners were arraigned in the Centre Street Court yesterday, and were committed by City Magistrate Cornell. Reiner & Co. have already closed the café at 176 Broadway by an attachment for their claim.

To Advance the Price of Stoves.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 5.—The stove manufacturers of the East have decided to advance prices on stoves for the coming year, pursuant to an agreement reached at Detroit at the annual convention. The Western manufacturers recently advanced prices 5 per cent. The Pittsburg manufacturers met to-day. W. T. Bradberry of Ashutz & Bradberry, presiding. It was decided to communicate with the Eastern manufacturers relative to an advance to take place about Nov. 1. The Pittsburgers favor an advance of at least 5 per cent.

Horse Thieves Active in East Side.

The police of the East Fifth and East Twenty-second Street Police Stations received three complaints last evening in as many hours that horses and wagons left standing in the street had been stolen. Richard Brennan said his truck contained $1,000 worth of dry goods. Detectives later arrested Thomas O'Brien, said to be an ex-convict, while he was driving one of the stolen wagons, which belonged to John Hass of 413 East Ninth Street.

Proposed Alliance with England.

If the United States and England should form an alliance, the combined strength would be so great that there would be little chance for enemies to overcome us. In a like manner, when men and women keep up their bodily strength with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, there is little chance of attacks from disease. The old-time remedy enriches the blood, builds up the muscles, steadies the nerves, and increases the appetite. Try it.

A competitor advertises: "The odd-cent prices find no favor here." Selling goods on the installment plan finds no favor here, say we.

Continuation of the special sale of China and Rich Cut Glass.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

BOTH SIDES OF 14TH ST., (Running from 13th to 15th St.,) SIXTH AVE.

The Great Sale of Muslin Underwear Still Continues.

This is the tenth month of our great sale of Muslin Undergarments. What other sale do you know of that has lasted as long, been so eagerly patronized every day and is still in force? None! With January last we began to push the Muslin Underwear with the idea of making a far greater year's sales record in selling than any store ever made before. Our great facilities for manufacturing and buying have placed our Muslin Underwear department so far in the lead that all others quickly fell by the wayside. It is simply the survival of the fittest. This week we hope to make even a greater bargain event than any of its predecessors.

NIGHT GOWNS, tucked yoke and ruffle, good muslin,	27	CORSET COVERS, cambric, tucked, 2 insertions and edge cut V,	29
NIGHT GOWNS, yoke of embroidery,	36	CORSET COVERS, cambric, cut square, fine embroidery,	36
NIGHT GOWNS, cut V, tucks and embroidered ruffle,	36	CORSET COVERS, cambric, cut V, tucks, beading and fine edge,	49
NIGHT GOWNS, round yoke, tucks, 2 insertions and ruffle,	36	CORSET COVERS, cambric, cut V, lace and embroidered insertions,	49
NIGHT GOWNS, tucks, 4 embroidered insertions,	36	CORSET COVERS cambric, cut square, 1 insertion and edge,	58
NIGHT GOWNS, tucks, 4 lace insertions,	36	DRAWERS, Nainsook, tucks and embroidered ruffle,	49
NIGHT GOWNS, cut square, 1 insertion beading with ribbon,	49	DRAWERS, cambric wide lawn ruffle, 2 insertions,	49
NIGHT GOWNS, tucks, lace, and embroidered insertions,	49	DRAWERS, cambric, wide lawn ruffle, open embroidery,	49
NIGHT GOWNS, cut V, tucks, 4 insertions and embroidered ruffle,	49	DRAWERS, muslin, tucks, insertion and embroidered ruffle,	58
NIGHT GOWNS, round yoke, 2 insertions and embroidered ruffle,	49	CHEMISES, tucks, 3 insertions and edge,	36
NIGHT GOWNS, cambric yoke of solid insertions,	49	CHEMISES, Pompadour, wide embroidery,	49
NIGHT GOWNS, cut square, 2 insertions, revere of insertions,	58	CHEMISES, round neck, 2 insertions,	49
NIGHT GOWNS, cut square, lace insertion, revere of lace insertion and tucks,	58	WALKING SKIRTS, umbrella, lawn ruffle, embroidered edge,	49
NIGHT GOWNS, Nainsook yoke of solid insertions and embroidered ruffle,	98	WALKING SKIRTS, umbrella, lawn ruffle, dust ruffle, wide embroidered ruffle,	98
NIGHT GOWNS, cambric, varied tucks, tucked lawn ruffle, lace edge,	98	WALKING SKIRTS, tucks and wide embroidered ruffle,	98

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

The French Muslin Underwear stock is complete in every detail, is of our own importation from our own Paris house, and will in many cases be found at one-half the prices you would pay elsewhere.

Men's Shirts.

Extraordinary bargain in Men's Laundered Dress Shirts. A very fine quality not usally found in a ready-made shirt under $1.25 to $1.50.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS, laundered, ready to wear, made from the very best brands of muslin; all have 3-ply solid linen 1900 to 2100 bosoms, handmade button holes, full felled seams throughout, continuous facings, cut full and long, eyelet or stud holes in bosom, open front, open back and front, and open all the way down the front, and you put it on like you would a coat; all sizes in each style and all sleeve lengths. These shirts were made to sell for $1.25 and $1.50, but they are marked for this sale at 69

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 14TH ST. SIDE.)

Men's New Fall Hats.

MEN'S GOLF and BICYCLE CAPS, in a large variety, lined with silk serge, sold elsewhere at 75c, here 49

MEN'S DERBYS and ALPINES. Derbys in black Malay and dark Rio; Alpines in black, Maduro, Havana, steel and pearl. All the correct Fall shapes in all heights, trimmed with fine silk band and binding and full leather sweat, equal to hats sold regularly elsewhere at $3.00, here 1.88

MEN'S SILK HATS, latest Fifth Ave. block, correct style, sold regularly elsewhere at $7.00, here 4.99

(1ST FL., ANNEX, REAR.)

Ladies' Fall Jackets.

LADIES' JACKETS, fine beaver cloth, in black, double breasted, half lined, strapped seams front and back, 5.63

LADIES' JACKETS, tailor made, double breasted, of fine Kersey cloths, in blue and black, strapped seams front and back, taffeta silk lined throughout, 9.99

LADIES' JACKETS, box front, of fine Melton cloth, in Tan, Blue and Black, stitched and strapped seams, and lined throughout with a heavy quality of satin, 13.13

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Ladies' Skirts.

LADIES' SKIRTS, cheviot serge, late style flounce skirt, percaline lined and velvet bound, 4.56

LADIES' SKIRTS, of ladies' cloth, new panel style, percaline lined, velvet bound, 5.86

LADIES' SKIRTS, of taffeta silk, new style, trimmed with ribbon velvet, percaline lined, 9.74

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Blanket Offering

Confirming our notice a few days since, in which we stated that we will tell you the exact truth as to every Blanket we offer as to whether it is All Cotton, Partly Wool or All Wool, we call your attention again to one special:—

COTTON BLANKETS, 11-4, weight 5 lbs., are finished in California style, and have been offered in this market by other houses as a bargain at $1.25; our price, 89

ALL WOOL BLANKETS, 11-4, weight 5 lbs. There were only a limited number of cases of these goods to be had in this country, and WE BOUGHT THEM ALL. Now when you consider that the mill price of manufactured wool is to-day 70c. per pound you will understand clearly what we offer you at 3.24

Dress Goods Special.

ANGORA CHEVIOT PLAID, broken effect, strictly all wool, 38 inches wide, 11 designs, value 50c., our price, 39

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Ladies' Shoes.

LADIES' SHOES, fine kid, lace and button, with patent leather tips, which we have been selling recently at 1.44, and the price of which should be 3.00, was appreciated by every one as a bargain in shoe selling. As the sizes are now slightly broken we will sell nearly a thousand pair which remain at 1.24, and this will create a still greater sensation. Two styles of last, common sense and opera, at 1.24

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 13TH ST. SIDE.)

ALL HAIR COUCHES, with four rows Turkish tufting, tufted sides, heavily fringed, covered in your choice of colors and of corduroys, special at 11.99

LARGE TURKISH ARM CHAIRS or Rockers, with large spring arms, extra high back with head rest, most comfortable and beautiful chair of its kind in the market, upholstered to order in your choice of colors, in velour or corduroy, for to-morrow only at 17.89

TURKISH CHAIRS OR ROCKERS, same as above but upholstered in silk brocatelle or damask, in choice of colors, 21.49

(IN ANNEX.)

Furniture Specials.

RECEPTION CHAIRS, in oak or mahogany finish, highly polished frame and upholstered seat, in two different designs, value $2.00, special at 98

HANDSOME PIANO STOOLS, mahogany or ebony finish, polished wood seat, metal claw feet, with glass ball, special at 1.99

Congressional Nominations.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Seventh District, Ernest W. Roberts, Republican; Eleventh District, Charles F. Sprague, Republican; Twelfth District, W. C. Lovering, Republican.

CONNECTICUT.—First District, William Waldo Hyde, Democrat; Third District, Charles F. Thayer, Democrat.

MARYLAND.—Sixth District, T. A. Paffinberger, Democrat.

NEW YORK.—Twentieth District, George N. Southwick, Republican.

Boston Police After a Noted Crook.

BOSTON, Oct. 5.—The police here to-day received a notification from Belgium to be on the lookout for Henri de Jong, an alleged double murderer and crook, who is thought to be in this city.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

2:40 A. M.—92 Liberty Street; Alfred Nathan; damage, $4,000.

5:15 A. M.—321 Stanton Street; Herman Wolf; no damage.

9 A. M.—68 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street; David Darsch; damage slight.

1:50 P. M.—152 Nassau Street; New York Tribune; damage slight.

2:30 P. M.—2,273 First Avenue; Isaac Soebria; damage slight.

6 P. M.—503 East Eleventh Street; Frank Cranber; damage slight.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CROWN POINT, Ind., Oct. 5.—Fourteen houses, comprising the greater portion of the business district of Lowell, twelve miles south of this city, have been entirely destroyed by fire. Among the burned buildings were Nichols's Opera House, the Post Office, Waters's drug store, the Vaint Building

The Wanamaker Store

Extending the Time

INTEREST and attendance at the Costume Show, maugre the weather, have been great and increasing. So great have they been, and so rapidly have they increased, that the obvious desirability of extending the time beyond the date first set for its closing amounts to a public demand.

We therefore announce that two days more will be given,—to-day and to-morrow. No extension can be made beyond Friday evening.

A Handkerchief Incident Two large shipments of Women's Handkerchiefs that have reached us this week, tread on the heels of some stocks of similar character, already here. The new always crowds out the old, and the latter must give room quickly in this case.

You will find them on a prominent table on the main aisle this morning, and you will wonder that we could call them "old." They are not, except as judged by arrivals of yesterday. Fresh and clean and pure linen. At these reductions they'll not stay long.

25c. handkerchiefs now 15c.
50c. handkerchiefs now 25c.
75c. handkerchiefs now 50c.
$1 handkerchiefs now 75c.

Broadway.

Hosiery for the Family Specialities;—good wear, good dyes, long service, low price. The man who bought these has been studying these features for half a life-time.

Here's the result,—but you can't fully appreciate it until you have actually tried to wear the stockings out.

MEN'S HALF HOSE

At 12½c.—Of cotton; fast black, light blue, natural color and assorted shades of tan; neat and durable.

At 38c.—Of fine cashmere in medium and heavy weights; black and natural color.

WOMEN'S STOCKINGS

At 3 pairs for 50c.—Seasonable weight cotton; fast black with double soles and high spliced heels; full in length and width and very elastic; a 25c. value.

At $1—Of pure silk; fast black; double soles and high spliced heels; the sort sold regularly for $1.50 a pair.

CHILDREN'S STOCKINGS

At 12½c.—Of fine ribbed black cotton; stainless; double knees and spliced heels and toes; elastic and durable.

Of ribbed cotton; fashioned legs; fast dye; made in Saxony; size 6, 20c.; 6½, 7, 7½, 25c.; 8, 8½, 9, 9½, 10, 30c.

Broadway.

Cutting Cutlery Prices Some sorts here that haven't moved fast enough to suit. Nothing wrong with them—in fact, they're fine, desirable goods. At these new prices, they'll doubtless soon find active service in other hands.

At $1.25—Stag handled beef carver and fork; silver-plated ferules.

At $3.75—Beef carving set, 3 pieces; stag handles, silver-plated ferules.

At $2.50 doz.—Dinner knives with celluloid handles and steel blades.

At 85c.—Ten-inch beef carver, with ebony handle.

Basement.

Bric-a-Brac and Cut Glass Seven great cases of beautiful bric-a-brac have just arrived. There's more than their mere beauty, however, to interest you. Small, dainty pieces that were bought to good advantage. So they'll be sold. 25c., 35c., 75c., $1 and $1.25 each—about half their actual value.

And Cut Glass—the richest sort of American cut glass, which is the best, at prices fully a third less than the present market.

Dishes at $3.50; value $5.
Bowls at $5; value $7.50.
Nappies at $5; value $7.50.
Celery Trays at $5; value $8.
Sugar Bowls and Cream Jugs at $5; value $7.50 pair.
Olive Dishes at $1.75; value $2, $2.50 and $3.25.
Tumblers at $2.75 and up to $24 doz.
Caraffes at $2.75 and up to $6.50.

Basement.

A Sale of Fine Huck Towels Piled high in the warerooms of a noted manufacturer of Ireland was this enormous lot of fine, pure, linen towels. Our linen chief came along and made a cash offer—small, almost absurdly so—which was finally accepted. Reluctantly, perhaps, but the goods are here. Now for one of the best offerings we've ever made. A strong statement, but none too strong as you'll admit when you see these sturdy, generous-sized, grass-bleached towels. This is a rare opportunity for housekeepers generally and hotel men: Various kinds in the offerings, but only two prices:

The regular 40c. kinds are 25c. each; 23x46 in.
The regular 50c. kinds are 35c. each; 24x48 in.

Fourth avenue.

Sets of Books Decidedly Cheap Just because we bought them cheaply. They're actually worth a great deal more, but a receiver's sale put them into our possession, and they'll go into yours at only a slight advance on what we paid for them. Standard works, well printed and bound. Think of Macaulay's History of England in 5 vols., at 90c. a set! Other works priced thus:

Ruskin's Modern Painters. 5 vols. $2.
Friends in Council. Arthur Helps. 4 vols. 85c.
Goethe's Complete Works. 5 vols. $1.65.
Macaulay's Essays and Poems. 3 vols. $1.35.
J. M. Barrie's Popular Stories. 9 vols. 90c.
Bulwer Lytton's Complete Novels. 13 vols. $2.
Edna Lyall's Works. 6 vols. $1.
Washington Irving's Works. 6 vols. $1.25.
Conan Doyle's Popular Stories. 5 vols. 75c.
Green's History of English People. 4 vols. $1.
Les Miserables. Victor Hugo. 2 vols. 75c.

The Book Store, Ninth Street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth ave., 9th and 10th sts.

THE CUBAN ELECTIONS.

Ticket That the Press of the Island Thinks Will Be Adopted at the Coming Convention.

HAVANA, Oct. 5.—The press of the island seems to consider the following ticket almost sure of election at the coming convention of the Cuban Party at Santa Cruz del Sur, called for Oct. 10:

President—MAXIMO GOMEZ.
Vice President—BARTOLOME MASSO.
Secretary of Foreign Affairs—DOMINGO MENDEZ CAPOTE.
Secretary of Finance — BENJAMIN GUERRA.
Secretary of Justice—JOSE LANUZA.
Secretary of War—CALIXTO GARCIA.

Señor Estrada Palma is a candidate for the post of Cuban representative at Washington.

Gen. Maximo Gomez has declared that he will not accept any office under the Cuban Government, but his friends are confident of their ability to persuade him to withdraw his objection.

The well-known insurgent leader Juan Gilberto Gomez and Col. Garcia, a son of Gen. Calixto Garcia, accompanied by Major Pinillos, have arrived here as a special commission charged with the task of uniting the different Cuban parties in favor of independence.

According to advices from Cienfuegos, the Cuban Gen. Higinio Esquerra, with 2,500 men, is encamped on the Santa Rosa estate, about four miles from Cienfuegos. He has established a hospital there, over which float the Cuban and Red Cross flags. The condition of the men is excellent. They are well equipped, and considerable quantities of stores and provisions are sent them daily from Cienfuegos.

The Cuban Gen. Pedro Diaz spent Monday on the outskirts of the City of Pinar del Rio, where he was enthusiastically welcomed by the population.

Spain to Sell Her Gunboats in Cuba.

MADRID, Oct. 5.—The Government has sanctioned the sale to South American Republics of the Spanish gunboats lying in Cuban waters.

Cervera to be a Life Senator.

MADRID, Oct. 5.—It is announced that Admiral Cervera will be appointed a life Senator.

DISCIPLINE AT HONOLULU.

Gen. King Announces that Soldiers Caught Foraging Will Be Shot.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 5.—Soldiers who returned from Honolulu on the steamer Senator state that drastic measures have been adopted there to enforce discipline.

Foraging, it is said had been carried on with a high hand. Gen. King policed Honolulu with 100 mounted men, and issued an order that any soldier caught foraging was to be court-martialed and shot. Everything has been quiet since the order was issued.

DEWEY AND THE GERMANS.

The Story that the Kaiserin Augusta Stripped for Action Not Credited at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Notwithstanding the efforts of the Bureau of Naval Intelligence to secure the correct publication of a rather apocryphal yarn about affairs at Manila from a German source a story has been published that is said to have come from the United States Naval Attaché at Berlin, reporting the letter of a German officer, who describes the German cruiser Kaiserin Augusta as entering the Harbor of Manila stripped for action, and prepared to fight the United States fleet rather than comply with certain alleged orders of Admiral Dewey.

"All wrong," said an officer at the Bureau of Naval Intelligence.

"The naval attaché at Berlin did not send the story, and he did not get it from anybody who received it from a German officer. As we understand it here, the story was one clipped from a German newspaper, and was evidently a sailor's yarn, written possibly by an officer, but nevertheless a characteristic sailor's letter. It was for home consumption, and represented things as they were in the imagination of the writer, not as they were in fact. Such a performance, since Admiral Dewey had never issued any orders about stopping foreign ships, like that described in the sailor's letter, would have made the German man-of-war look ridiculous.

"All of this was explained to a reporter who called at this office, but he seems to have sadly misunderstood the report that was given him."

THE NEW TARIFF AT MANILA.

Gen. Otis Has Postponed Its Operation Until Nov. 10.

MANILA, Oct. 5.—Owing to protests and petitions from merchants of Manila, Gen. Otis has postponed the operation of the new customs and traffic regulations until Nov. 10. The General has concluded that the proposed schedule needs revision before it can be consistently applied to the small section of the Philippine Islands now occupied by the American forces.

In the meantime, the existing duties will be applied, with the exception of merchandise purchased in the Spanish dominions since April 25, which will receive treatment similar to that applied to the goods of neutral nations. The revision of the schedule has been intrusted to Capt. Joseph Evans of the Commissariat Department.

To Help Our Soldiers in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—E. A. Sumner of New York, representing the Helen Gould Fund and the Sir Thomas Lipton Fund for the relief of United States soldiers, was in Washington to-day. He saw Gen. Corbin and informed that officer that it was the intention of the managers of these funds to expend some portion of the money for the soldiers in Cuba, and he sought letters of introduction to Gens. Lawton and Wood, which were readily granted.

TO CLAIM THE PHILIPPINES

Believed at Paris that Gen. Merritt and Admiral Dewey Advise that We Hold Them.

CONDITIONS THERE REPORTED

American Peace Commissioners Hold a Lengthy Conference with Merritt on the Subject—Yesterday's Peace Work.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—The United States Peace Commission held its usual session to-day from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. The Commissioners continued their conference with Major Gen. Merritt, and practically concluded an extended canvass of the Philippine situation.

The members of the commission refused to disclose the views of Gen. Merritt or Admiral Dewey in regard to the policy to be pursued toward the people of the Philippines. Nothing could be learned as to whether the General or the Admiral had recommended the retention or the evacuation of the Philippine Islands by the American forces, but it developed that Admiral Dewey handed Gen. Merritt a communication setting forth his judgment on the subject, and that the General submitted this to the commission, with reports from the American military officers at Manila touching on the conditions prevailing in the islands.

Gen. Merritt concluded with a declaration of his judgment in the matter, and it may be said that he arrived in Paris hoping the United States Commission would press for the possession of the Philippine Archipelago.

It is also true that the disposition of the troops in the Philippine Islands, before Gen. Merritt's departure, was such and was so ordered as to warrant the view that a large or complete holding of the Philippine Islands by the United States was contemplated.

Two Spanish Senate stenographers will arrive here from Madrid on Thursday, their presence having been requested by Señor Montero Rios, who in addition to being President of the Spanish Peace Commission is also President of the Spanish Senate.

The United States Ambassador, Gen. Horace Porter, gave a dinner this evening to the American Peace Commissioners and to Major Gen. Merritt. Gen. Porter tomorrow will take the Peace Commissioners and their wives to Versailles, in a four-in-hand coach. They will return to Paris the same evening.

MADRID, Oct. 5.—A newspaper having declared that Major Gen. Merritt has asserted that the Philippine Islands must be annexed to the United States, Premier Sagasta, in an interview, has replied saying he does not believe the statement attributed to the General, which, he adds, is not in conformity with the peace protocol.

OUR DEMANDS KNOWN TO SPAIN

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—It can be stated on authority that the various stories published relating to the work of the Peace Commission now in Paris, wherever they assume to indicate a failure of negotiations, a renewal of hostilities, and the dispatch of a naval force to the Spanish coast, are purely speculative. As a matter of fact, the commission has not progressed so far with its work as warrants the attempt to draw a conclusion as to the outcome.

It is not even possible to predict the length of the sessions with any accuracy. The proceeedings may last one month or three. That will depend entirely upon the view taken by the American Commissioners of the situation in Paris. If they are convinced that the negotiations are being conducted with sincerity on the part of the Spanish Commission there will be no effort made to force them beyond reason. But, if it should appear that the Spanish position is not subject to change; that it is irreconcilable with the American demands, and that the Spanish, knowing this, are simply prolonging the proceedings, our Commissioners are likely to be promptly recalled.

The Spanish Government is now fully informed, through its Commissioners, of the exact extent of America's demands. Whether these are absolute and not subject to abatement cannot be ascertained, for the responsible officials declare that it would be extremely bad policy to make any admission on this point. But the impression in official circles is that the conditions are absolute in their general scope, yet there may be opportunity for slight amendments in matters of details.

As to these details, Admiral Dewey is one of the most trusted counselors of the American Commissioners, and such information as he has been able to collect has already been mailed to the Commissioners, and, in addition, the authorities here have cabled certain extracts from the Admiral's observations which are believed to be of special importance just now. It is believed that, with his usual modesty, the officer has refrained from expressing any opinion upon the very essential point as to the extent of the American demands in the matter of territory in the Philippines.

He has not directly suggested that the whole group be taken, nor that our claim be limited to Manila Bay and the contiguous territory, but he has called attention to one very important consideration, which has seemed to have escaped general observation up to this time, and which has been laid before the American Commissioners. That is, that, with all the advantages in a commercial way possessed by Manila, the place is indefensible unless Subig Bay be also held by the United States. This particular bay is, on the whole, regarded as being superior from a strategic point of view to Manila Bay, and the Spanish Government has evidently been of the same mind, for before the outbreak of hostilities it was about to embark upon an extensive scheme of defensive works in Subig Bay.

NOT READY TO QUIT CUBA.

Spanish Commissioners Said to Have Declared the Evacuation Could Not Take Place at Once.

HAVANA, Oct. 5.—At the joint session yesterday morning of the United States and Spanish Military Commissions, the Spaniards, according to a report, declared it was impossible to evacuate the island immediately, while the American Commissioners insisted that their instructions called for an immediate evacuation. After two hours' conference on the subject, the joint commissions were unable to reach any definite agreement.

The American Commissioners, on their return to their headquarters at the Trocha Hotel, Vedado, were busily engaged in translating the stenographer's notes and in sending code messages to Washington.

Capt. Gen. Blanco has suspended the order issued several days ago, to disband the provisional battalions reinforcing the regular troops. The reason for this step is not known.

SPAIN FEARS CHINESE ISSUES.

The Imparcial Thinks They May Affect the Philippine Situation.

MADRID, Oct. 5.—The Imparcial to-day declares that the naval demonstration which is beginning in Chinese waters is not only a menace to France and Russia, but implies an Anglo-American understanding to prevent the powers from opposing American designs in the Philippine Islands.

This fact, the Imparcial adds, will influence the Paris deliberations.

MOVEMENTS OF TRANSPORTS.

The Massachusetts to be Made a Model Troop Ship.

The transport Massachusetts, which arrived here from the West Indies with three of her compartments between the outer and inner shells of her double bottom stove, and was immediately put in dry dock, will come out shortly, and will then be refitted as a model troop ship. The Manitoba was to have been the next to be so fitted, but the disablement of the Massachusetts necessitated immediate use of the Manitoba. The Manitoba is now under orders to proceed to Newport to embark the Forty-seventh New York Volunteers for Puerto Rico.

The transport Mississippi is to sail Saturday with one of the immune regiments and 400,000 smokeless powder cartridges of .45 calibre for use in the Springfield rifles carried by the volunteer troops in Puerto Rico.

The transport Port Victor is scheduled to sail for Puerto Rico to-morrow with a large quantity of commissary and Quartermaster's stores. Over 750,00 rations will be sent on the transport. Several nurses will be passengers and a small company of Signal Corps men. The Port Victor will be the first Government transport to visit San Juan.

The Panama, which recently arrived at Fort Monroe with sick from Puerto Rico, has been ordered here and will be the next weekly transport to leave here on the Government's regular service schedule. She will sail next Wednesday for Santiago.

Edenia

Lundborg's standard Perfume, an old favorite with the ladies.

THE SANTIAGO BALLOON.

The Signal Corps Is Not Responsible for Its Misuse.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Immediately after the battle at San Juan Hill and in magazine articles just printed, writers who were witnesses of the incident directed attention to what they considered a gross blunder in sending up a balloon that scarcely rose fifty feet above the trail, but which served, while it was in sight, and before the shrapnel of the Spaniards punctured it and brought it to the ground, as an excellent guide to the riflemen of the Spaniards, who wished to inflict murder upon the United States troops that were crowded together and rushing into the position to which Gen. Shafter's orders consigned them, there to await the "further orders" that have never come.

The balloon used on that occasion was the property of the Signal Corps, and upon the Signal Corps has, in the estimation of many persons, rested the blame for the horrible blunder then committed. This attribution of blame to his corps has annoyed Gen. Greely, but he has refrained from any statement to put the blame where it belongs. Even now he does not blame anybody else, but he makes it plain that the Signal Corps is not to be held responsible. "In my forthcoming report," he said to-day, "I will make it plain that the Signal Corps did not take that balloon up to the front, or recommend that it be used as it was used. It had nothing whatever to do with directing its use there."

Further inquiry shows that the balloon was taken possession of on the day of the battle at San Juan by Col. Derby of the engineers, and that it was he who ordered it taken to the very front, close to the sharpshooters of the enemy, and there sent up for observation. The use of it by the Signal Corps would have been at a distance of not less than a mile back of the firing line to guard against its destruction by the enemy, while at that distance it would not have served for a guide for the fire of the enemy. As all writers about the fight have joined in ridicule of the blundering mismanagement that permitted such a misuse of a useful auxiliary in time of war, the Signal Service will be glad of an opportunity to relieve itself of the blame that has been improperly imputed to it.

Santiago Health Report.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The following dispatch from Gen. Lawton, dated at Santiago, Oct. 5, has been received at the War Department:

"Fever cases, all kinds, 707; total sick, 1,091; deaths: Sergt. L. H. Rivers, Company F, Third United States Volunteer Infantry, yellow fever, Oct. 3; Corp. William Calhoun, Company B, Fifth United States Volunteer Infantry, dysentery, Oct. 4; Frank Lyons, civilian, acute dysentery, Oct. 4; Private Byron Lakeman, Eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, typhoid malarial fever, Oct. 3."

Gen. Wood's Tour of Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 5.—Capt. Mendoza has left here with Col. Ray for Manzanillo, representing Gen. Lawton's staff. Gen. Wood and Lieut. Col. Wiley will await the arrival of Petitt's Fourth Immunes, which regiment is to be stationed at Manzanillo before setting out for that port. Gen. Wood will begin the appointment of local officials there, then visit the coast towns as far as Gibar, after which he will go inland to Holguin.

The Berlin Touches at Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 5.—The United States transport Berlin arrived here this morning form Ponce. She had on board 175 convalescents. Their general condition was good, although several typhoid fever cases suffered relapses during the passage. The Berlin, after discharging her army supplies, will take a small number of sick soldiers from this place. Col. Jacobs, the Chief Quartermaster, who is very sick, is to leave here. He will probably be succeeded by Major Knight, the present Depot Quartermaster.

WANT DEWEY AS ADMIRAL.

Secretary Long and the President Will Urge His Promotion.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Secretary Long and the President do not intend to be accused of lack of appreciation of the services rendered during the war with Spain by Admiral George Dewey. His services not only to the navy and the Department of State, but to the army, rendered with most admirable judgment and firmness at a distance making consultation difficult and apt to be misunderstood, have been considered by the President and the Secretary of the Navy very imperfectly rewarded by the advancement accorded him by Congress.

A dispatch has received some publicity stating that the President, acting upon Secretary Long's suggestion, will ask Congress to revive the rank of Vice Admiral, and that Admiral Dewey be advanced to the higher rank. According to Secretary Long, that would scarcely meet the public expectation.

"What I propose to do, and what the President thinks should be done, is that Read Admiral Dewey be made an Admiral, not a Vice Admiral. I believe it will be admitted that he is foremost of our admirable naval commanders and that he has won all the rank in the service that the President and Congress can give him. His services have been many and difficult, and all have been rendered with universal satisfaction. This is not a new belief on my part. I have entertained it for some time, and it has been my intention to give expression to it at the proper time in such a way as to test the disposition of Congress, which I have no doubt will be thoroughly in sympathy with the apparently unanimous regard for Admiral Dewey and his most invaluable services to his country."

EXHIBITION OF FALL GOWNS.

Many Beautiful Costumes Seen at Simpson, Crawford & Simpson's.

A section arranged in white and peopled with lay figures in the latest designs, fresh from Paris and Vienna, in costumes and wraps, is an allurement at Simpson, Crawford & Simpson's emporium, in Sixth Avenue, that has drawn many visitors the last two days, which have been devoted to the Fall and Winter opening in these lines. Many new and attractive designs in tea gowns were also shown.

Among the costumes on exhibit is a carriage gown by Callot, Paris, of tan broadcloth, with handsome scroll work embroidery. It is fastened in front with fancy frogs, and has a high white satin collar embroidered with gold. The coat, in cutaway shape, discloses a front trimmed with real lace and mink tail fur. This garment sells for $488. No less charming is a tailor-made coat and skirt by the same designer. It is of the novel shade of robin's-egg blue, and has a piquant effect derived from straps an inch wide at the shoulders, wrists, and on the back of the waist, and a series circling the skirt. The skirt is perfectly plain in back and buttons in front. A sable fur collar completes this costume, which sells for $345.

A pretty afternoon gown is of light broadcloth, with pan velvet yoke embroidered with silver, pan velvet sleeves, and rhinestone buttons. The waist is all hand embroidered. The skirt is draped on one side, plain over the hips and at the back, and is also set off with handsome hand embroidering. This garment sells for $498.

An evening gown of great beauty, and selling for $508, is of a groundwork of cream lace barely revealed at the waist by long, almost serpentine designs in black spangles, producing a contrast in good taste but very fetching. The covering of spangle designs breaks away in the front of the skirt to follow the long train. The front thus shown is of flounces of cream lace. The front of the waist and the sleeves are of chiffon and net, and the caps are of the black spangle work.—Adv.

THE WAR INVESTIGATION

Testimony of Gens. Wheeler and Boynton Before the President's Commission.

CARE OF TROOPS AT WIKOFF

Cavalry Commander Insists that Complaints Were Not Justified—Camp Thomas Alleged to Have Been a Model Location.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Gen. Wheeler resumed his testimony before the War Investigating Commission this morning, the subject of inquiry being the charges of neglect and ill-treatment of the troops at Montauk Point. In the afternoon the commission heard part of the testimony of Gen. H. V. Boynton, bearing upon the conditions at Chickamauga Park.

Gen. Wheeler again maintained that, in general, the allegations concerning Camp Wikoff were without foundation. He said that if any "camp horrors" existed on Aug. 27 the commander of the camp was responsible, for he had full power to furnish relief. He admitted that there were probably individual cases of suffering, but declared that he knew excellent care had been provided for the soldiers as a rule.

Gen. Wheeler, referring to the charge that sick men were not taken to the hospitals, said that often patients who were not very ill preferred to remain in their quarters, and that the hospitals were too crowded to make room for them. The placing of four men in a tent, which was sometimes necessary, he did not consider overcrowding.

In regard to the death of Private Hugh Perret, the General said that Dr. Tabor was "a little gruff to the men," but that they were devoted to him, and desired that he should be retained. Perret, he thought, was only one of the "individual cases of neglect" to which he had referred, but he thought Dr. Taber was probably ill himself. As for a court-martial, he considered that any initiative should have been taken in Washington.

Men fell in the streets of the camp, Gen. Wheeler said, because many were weakened by the Cuban campaign, and most of them had the germs of fever in them. He denied that there had been danger of typhoid from the condition of sinks, which, he said, was carefully guarded. He considered the water supply well protected from contamination, and insisted that it was adequate, pure, and well distributed. The well referred to by Dr. Thompson, he said, was fully 400 yards away from the pest pond, and not merely one rod. The filter had been introduced, he continued, only out of abundant precaution, and because the Secretary of War had insisted upon it. The disinfecting plant had done good work, notwithstanding Dr. Gilman Johnson's criticism.

Gen. Wheeler, referring to Dr. Newton's statement that the Montauk camp should have been provided previous to the beginning of the war, said that the circumstances which arose could not have been foreseen, and that the following of such a course was inexpedient.

Gen. Dodge asked the witness for a general expression of his opinion as to the conduct of the various bureaus of the War Department. Replying, Gen. Wheeler praised the work of all the supply departments, saying they were actuated by zeal and characterized by intelligence. He had found the Medical Department, from Gen. Sternberg down, to be efficient and anxious to promote the best interests of his department. The same was also true, he said, of the Ordnance, Commissary, and other departments.

Gen. Wheeler closed his testimony by saying that the mortality among the Spanish troops was quite equal to that among the American soldiers. The commission then adjourned for luncheon, and, reassembling at 2 o'clock, heard Gen. Boynton's testimony concerning Camp Thomas conditions.

Gen. Boynton, who has been a member of the Chickamauga Park Commission for nine years, said that the park had always been considered one of the healthiest spots in the country. There had never been a death in the park force and never a case of typhoid. During the year 1890 there had been only twelve cases of typhoid fever in the two counties in which the park is situated. Being from 650 to 700 feet above sea level, the land is rolling and well drained and free from swamps.

The whole park is underlaid by magnesian limestone, and it was from under this that most of the water is secured. There were three sources for the supply: A number of springs, the river, and artesian wells. There are now thirty-six of these wells, and there were nine when the camp site was selected. In addition to the wells and springs, 1,800,000 gallons were pumped every twenty-four hours from the river, and this water distributed through the camp by means of pipes. The river water supply was not designed originally for drinking purposes, but for cooking, washing, and such other uses with the view of relieving the demand upon the wells and springs. However, the water had been found to be quite pure. The stream was fed wholly by mountain springs, and there was no possible way in which its waters could be contaminated. There were no sinks nearer the wells than 200 feet.

Gen. Boynton asserted that the camp was not crowded; that the streets were about 20 feet wide and that there was sufficient distance between the various regiments. Gen. Brooke had himself selected the ground for each regiment and brigade and each subdivision of the army was sent immediately upon its arrival to its designated point.

Gen. Boynton said that the sinks were from thirty to ninety feet from the tents, and that in some instances the kitchens were not further than ten feet from the sinks. Much of the kitchen offal was burned, but in other cases the offal was dumped into kitchen sinks, and then at times it was hauled off and dumped in the woods contrary to orders.

Speaking of typhoid fever in the camp, he said it did not excite serious attention until about the middle of July, when the cases averaged about two per thousand. It afterward increased, until there were about 400 cases among the 50,000 men. He said he had given especial attention to the hospital of the Second Division of the Third Corps, as it had "received the especial attention of the able and influential sensational press."

He said he had never seen such efficiency in the supply departments of the army in the field as in the case of Camp Thomas. All the officials had worked day and night to render the system effective, and had succeeded. The storehouses were so full toward the last as to render an overflow house necessary. Sufficient medicines were sent to Atlanta from Camp Thomas to supply fifty regiments for a campaign. There was no lack of rations, and the rations were all good.

"No army was ever so well supplied with food, and, if the men did not know how to cook it, certainly neither Secretary Alger nor President McKinley, nor any one in Washington, can be held responsible," said the General, with some emphasis.

Most of the complaints were, he said, from the typhoid fever patients, who were, of course, kept on low rations as a medical precaution. There was never any shortage of rations, the newspaper statements to the contrary notwithstanding.

At 4 o'clock the commission adjourned for the day. Gen. Boynton will continue his testimony to-morrow.

THE NAVY'S CO-OPERATION.

Story that Help Was Refused the Army Denied — Sampson's Report Will Be Printed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—There was a decidedly angry hum of comment about the Navy Department to-day over a publication attributing most of the dissatisfaction with the Santiago campaign of the army to the failure of the navy to co-operate with the army. The report that created naval dissatisfaction was printed in a paper that devotes much space to the navy, and the publicity that the report seemed likely to gain provoked instant and indignant protest. According to the report, Adjt. Gen. Corbin yesterday sent to the President's investigating committee his report on the operations of the army in Cuba, including a vast number of dispatches that had passed between the War Department, Gen. Shafter, and others, and it was stated that Gen. Corbin had pointed out, by means of some of the dispatches, that Admiral Sampson had not rendered to Gen. Shafter that ready and complete assistance that the army expected to receive from the navy.

No one was more astonished and annoyed, apparently, when this report became known that Gen. Corbin himself. He characterized it this afternoon as a gross blunder, prepared by some one who had not comprehended the information he had received.

"I have kept," said he, "since the war began, three books of dispatches—one for Cuba, one for Puerto Rico, and one for the Philippines. When it was desired by the President that the investigating committee should be in possession of all information in my possession bearing on the Cuban campaign, I had copies made of all the dispatches that passed between Washington and the officers of the army in Cuba, arranged in chronological order. By reading that very bulky mass of orders and instructions, the committee can ascertain just what was ordered and what reply the officers ordered gave to this office. So far from calling attention to any failure on the part of the navy to co-operate, I indicated that certain dispatches showed that co-operation of the navy was at all times fully what the army had the right to expect."

While the Navy Department will recover from the false report thus disposed of, it will not rest in silence. Before the meeting of Congress the navy will print in full the report of Admiral Sampson on the Santiago campaign, together with his account and the reports of his subordinate officers of the operations of the blockading squadron. It will show, it is ascertained, that the navy was not availed of to the extent that it was willing to be employed, both before and at Santiago.

It is conjectured that light will be thrown upon the inquiry made by recent writers about the Santiago campaign, as to why the landing of the army was made at Daiquiri, eighteen miles away from Santiago, where co-operation with the army by the navy could be only brief, owing to the fact that the army at once got inland out of range of the guns of the navy, and not at Aguadores, where the navy could have rendered impossible any Spanish attempt to prevent a landing, with the tendency to invite the concentration that the army wished to avoid giving the navy too much credit for capturing the city.

It will be made plain, too, that on the day Gen Shafter was anxious to retreat from his position before Santiago, and reported to Washington that his lines were thin, there were at Guantanamo 800 marines, who could have been called upon to reinforce him, and at least 300 more marines on board the vessels of Admiral Sampson—none of whom were called for—that could have been landed to support the troops that Shafter thought insufficient to hold their position, but which Gen. Wheeler insisted were in a stronger position on the day Shafter wished to fall back than they had been on the day previous.

The naval report will be one of considerable bulk, submitted without note or comment. It will speak for itself, and it will, it is promised, remove all possible complaint by the army about lack of disposition of the navy to co-operate.

DENOUNCES ARMY SURGEONS.

Field Agent Kent Says Troops at Pablo Beach Receive Bad Treatment.

Stephen E. Barton yesterday received a letter from Alexander Kent, Red Cross field agent at Tampa, Fla., in which he said:

"Besides the reports of trouble caused by the storm we have had very bad reports of existing conditions at Pablo Beach for some time. Both men and officers complain of the treatment which they have received from the surgeon in charge. Even in the regiments, Pablo does not seem to be doing the good that was expected of it. When only a few were sent down there, and those few properly cared for, it did them good, but when whole regiments were sent there was no camping ground prepared for them, the men were compelled to sleep on the ground which they had dug up during the day.

"Men who have been sent to the recuperative hospital as well and entirely out of danger, remained there a few weeks and returned to Jacksonville in coffins. This is due to nothing but the outrageous treatment which they received at the hands of their nurses and physicians."

TYPHOID AT CAMP MEADE.

Only Four Hundred of the Two Hundred and Third New York Are Able to Report.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Penn., Oct. 5.—Of the 1,300 men in the Two Hundred and Third New York, now in quarantine at Conewago Station, only 400 reported for duty to-day. Nearly all the sick have typhoid fever.

There were two more deaths from typhoid fever in the Red Cross Hospital at Camp Meade last night, and the death watch has been placed over seven others ill from the same disease. The deaths were:

Private John C. Haines, Company A, Second West Virginia, and Quartermaster Sergt. Amasa F. Smedley, Company C, Thirty-fifth Michigan.

One of the most remarkable cases is that of Private Fred Marble, Company C, Fourth Missouri, who has been dying for two weeks from hemorrhages resultant from typhoid fever. A death watch has been constantly by his side. Last night there came a change for the better and to-day the doctors feel hopeful of his recovery.

The tallest enlisted man in the United States army is a typhoid fever patient in the Red Cross ward of the Second Division Hospital. He is 6 feet 7½ inches tall, and a specially constructed cot had to be prepared for him.

William Graham, youngest son of the corps commander, has been removed to the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital with a complication of diseases.

Gen. Chambers McKibbin, commander of the First Brigade, First Division, is seriously ill from fever contracted during the Santiago campaign, and is confined to his quarters. The Surgeons say more than half the men in the hospitals are there primarily through homesickness, and believe that if they were given thirty day furloughs they would come back in good physical condition. The apparently strong lads from the country seem to succumb sooner to disease than the city men.

PUERTO RICAN POSTAL SYSTEM.

Facts from the Report of Chairman Stuart of the Postal Committee.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—A report received by the Post Office Department to-day from Chairman Stuart of the Postal Committee sent to investigate the system in Puerto Rico, furnishes some interesting facts about the island. At Mayaguez the committee had to employ Thomas C. Vera, a Puerto Rican, as temporary Postmaster at $60 per month, owing to the inexperience of clerks assigned there.

The Spanish Postmaster received $1,500 per annum, Puerto Rican money, equal to about $750 of ours, and his principal assistant, who also managed the telegraph department, which was an adjunct to the postal system, both being under one central administration, received the same salary.

"At offices visited by us," the report says, "it has been impossible to obtain accurate information relating to salaries of Postmasters and clerks as well as receipts and expenditures, from the fact that the Spanish Postmasters have decamped and taken with them all supplies and records. Further efforts will be made, however, and it is hoped a careful examination of affairs at the capital, when our forces take possession, may result in the discovery of the necessary records.

"We have learned that stamp supplies have not been kept on sale at the Post Office, but have been sold at the Custom House to firms and individuals, who received a discount of 3½ per cent. on all sales. The salaries of the Postmasters and clerks also were paid through the Custom House. Under the Spanish system, letter carriers are paid by the citizens at 1 centavo for each letter delivered, except in the case of large firms and corporations, who pay a specified amount weekly or monthly approximating in some instances as much as $5 per month. These carriers are not paid by the Government, and where our Post Offices have been established, the system has been temporarily continued on the same terms.

"In an interview with Lieut. Col. Classford, Chief Signal Officer of Puerto Rico, the practicability of having some of the enlisted men of the Signal Corps on duty at the military telegraph offices on this island act as Postmasters also was discussed. The committee has considered this matter and deemed it to be in the interest of the development of the service to utilize these men as far as possible, and on the 30th inst. Superintendent Robinson was authorized to accept details by military authorities of such branch offices, where they can perform postal service in connection with their military duties."

Regiments Ordered from Puerto Rico.

PONCE, ISLAND OF PUERTO RICO, Oct. 5.—Brig. Gen. Ernst, with the Sixteenth Pennsylvania and the Third Wisconsin Regiments, has been ordered to leave Ponce for the United States. Both regiments have a large number of men on the sick list.

Sick from Puerto Rico at Fort Monroe

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Oct. 5.—The transport Panama arrived at Fort Monroe this morning from Puerto Rico with 156 sick soldiers from Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois Regiments. The men will be placed in the hospital at Fort Monroe.

Spanish Troops Leave Puerto Rico.

SAN JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, Oct. 5.—The Spanish transport P. de Satrustegui hails this afternoon for Spain, making, with the Isla de Panay, a total of over 3,000 Spaniards deported during the last two days.

Sixth Cavalry Leaves Montauk.

MONTAUK POINT, L. I., Oct. 5.—The Sixth Cavalry left to-day under command of Major Labo for Huntsville. The Tenth's horses will get away to-morrow and the men on Friday. The Red Cross yacht took fifteen sick away to-day. This leaves seventy-six in the hospital.

SAYS HE STOLE FIRM'S SECRET.

Foreman of a Leather Concern Accused of Sailing on La Bourgogne to Start Business in France.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 5.—Eugene Eggenschewiler and John Smith were arraigned before Justice A. A. Humbert to-day, the former charged with embezzlement and the latter with burglary. They were committed in default of bail. Armand Schmoll, managing Director of the Woodside Calf Manufacturing Company, made the complaints. He alleges the acts which led to the arrests were committed in February and from May to November of last year.

Gabriel Eggenschewiler was the foreman of the Woodside Calf Manufacturing Company's factory, and his son Eugene assisted him by keeping the time books. Last July the father started on a trip to Europe, leaving his son in his position as foreman. The father was a passenger on the steamer La Bourgogne, which was lost at sea. While the son was acting foreman he is alleged to have retained time checks, and, after getting the money, reduced them, pocketing the difference.

In this way he is alleged to have obtained about $65 or $70. In investigating a detective was put to work in the factory. This man, gaining the confidence of some of the workmen, learned that John Smith had in his possession a copy of the formula of one of the firm's secret processes for the treatment of leather. The detective gained Smith's confidence, and the latter, it is said, confessed to having, with the aid of the elder Eggenschewiler, broken into a desk in the office of the factory in February, 1897, and obtained a copy of the formula and made two written copies of it. The elder Eggenschewiler is said to have secured one of these.

Detective Gregory says that when Gabriel Eggenschewiler sailed on La Bourgogne he had $6,000 with him, with which he was going to start in business in France, using the secret process, the formula for which he had stolen. The firm was under the impression that he was simply taking a much-need

LIVES LOST IN THE STORM

Estimated that Fifty Were Drowned at Fernandina, Fla.—Deaths at Other Places.

MANY PERISH ON SEA ISLANDS

Reported that Only Three Out of Forty Colored People Escaped from Campbell Island—No Accurate Details at Hand.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 5.—News from the storm-stricken districts along the coast is coming in gradually, and it is probable that a hundred lives have been lost. News by way of a boat, which arrived to-day, is that fifty people were drowned at Fernandina.

From Campbell Island, inhabited by about forty colored people, it is reported that all but three were drowned. At Brunswick four people lost their lives, and at Jessup, 100 miles from the coast, one man was killed in a building blown down by the storm.

At Sterling Station, Charles Wright, a merchant, reports the disasters from the flood great to lives and property in the rice field districts of Glynn and McIntosh Counties. There are many small islands at various points around Brunswick, Fernandina, and Darien, in which small settlements of families live. It will be several days before accurate reports are heard from these points. At Darien the water is reported high and the town badly damaged. There are many rumors of loss of life, but all of the reports thus far received are believed to be exaggerated. Many of those who bring news left the scene of the storm during its height and consequently cannot be expected to give accurate information.

The damage by wind and rain has been enormous, and extends inland 100 miles in some cases. The damage to shipping is enormous. Near Darien the schooner Blanche Hopkins collided with a small schooner, the Minnie, and sunk her. The Minnie had on board 3,000 pounds of dynamite. At Fernandina, the tug Gladiator is said to have landed in the middle of the town. Mrs. Lucy Carnegie's magnificent yacht Dungeness is badly damaged. The Cumberland and Lucy pilot boat Helen was landed high on a bluff in a yard.

The schooner Edia and Emma, with a cargo of coal is on shore at Jekyl Island, near Brunswick. The Jekyl Club's launches landed in the clubhouse yard, and the water has destroyed considerable of the club's property.

From Sapele Island, the National quarantine station near Brunswick, nothing has been heard.

On St. Simon's Island, along the beach, lined with Summer resorts and cottages, the tide wrought devastation. Reports are that all the cottages have been wrecked. St. Simon's mills and other property on the opposite end of the island are not badly damaged, being protected by the timber lands.

The Morning News correspondent at Hinesville, the capital of Liberty County, says that an unconfirmed report has reached Riceborough by only person that St. Catharine Island was swept by Sunday's storm, and that Superintendent F. M. Wetherington and family were lost.

The report, the correspondent says, is unconfirmed, but fairly reliable. It reached Riceborough by a negro, who claims to have been the only person on the island who escaped with his life. He climbed a tree, and waited for the tide to recede.

Telegraph and telephone systems are still prostrated, and connections with coast towns are still cut off. Information is only obtainable by messengers, who can hardly pass the country roads.

McIntosh and Liberty Counties sustained heavy damages, but no estimate has yet been ventured.

WASHOUTS ON STATE RAILWAYS.

Traffic Interrupted on the West Shore and New York Central.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Oct. 5.—A heavy rainstorm raged here for two hours this afternoon, causing great damage.

On the West Shore Railroad there is a washout at this place 200 feet wide, and another in the Yankee Hill cut, two miles west of Amsterdam, thirty feet wide. Travel will be delayed for two days.

On the New York Central there is a washout at Akin, three miles west of here, ninety feet wide and four and a half feet deep. Track No. 4 is being repaired so as to allow the passage of trains.

These are the biggest washouts since the great one of 1887 at Hoffman's.

Railroad's Property Little Damaged.

Advices received yesterday by the officers of the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad, in this city, say that the damage to the company's property at Fernandina, Fla., by the storm will not exceed $15,000. The docks and warehouses are all standing, and are only slightly damaged by parts of the roofs being blown off.

THE CASE OF CAPT. CARTER.

Reported that the Papers in the Affair Which Mysteriously Disappeared Have Been Recovered.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—A report, probably true, was heard at the War Department to-day that Secretary Alger has recovered the papers in the case of Capt. O. M. Carter, which are understood to have been for weeks in possession of the counsel of Capt. Carter, in New York, and that the President will soon act in the matter. If the case has reached the President it is assumed that Secretary Alger has approved the verdict of the court-martial and sent the matter to the President for his action. If he had disapproved of the verdict, to the extent that the penalty of dismissal from the army was to be set aside, the President might have been relieved of a painful duty.

Capt. Carter was on trial about the time the war broke out, at Savannah, for criminal conduct in connection with the work of improvement of the Savannah River, something like $1,500,000 having been squandered or stolen. Gen. Otis, now in command in the Philippines, presided over the court that held meetings in New York and Savannah. When it concluded its task, at least six months ago, it was learned here that Capt. Carter had been found guilty of misappropriation of funds, of bad work, of corrupt practices in the matter of contracts as well as in gross irregularities of conduct in other matters, and that the court had sentenced him to refund a large sum of money, to be imprisoned for a long time in the penitentiary, and to be dismissed from the service of the United States.

Judge Advocate Gen. Lieber spent six weeks in reviewing the case, attending to nothing else during that time. He sent it, just as it stood, to Secretary Alger, who put it in his safe, declaring that he had not time to attend to it when it was received. Since that time it has been heard of as being in the possession of "eminent counsel" in New York, and that counsel, it is asserted, was the counsel for the accused man.

BIG BLAZE IN TENNESSEE.

The Largest Tobacco Warehouse in the World Burned.

CLARKESVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 5.—One of the most destructive fires here in years occurred to-day, burning the Grange Tobacco Warehouse, the Louisville and Nashville station, Gracey Storage Warehouse, and many tenement houses. The loss is over half a million dollars. It is believed to be the work of incendiaries.

It started in the Grange warehouse, which contained about 4,500 hogsheads of tobacco, and is a total loss. This tobacco belonged to Turnley & Gill, the Atlantic Snuff Company, and M. H. Clarke & Brother, principally. A number of hogsheads were owned by other tobacconists. The loss on the tobacco alone in this warehouse is estimated at $450,000, with about $300,000 insurance.

The Grange warehouse was the largest tobacco warehouse in the world, and had a floor space covering over five acres. It was comparatively new, and was occupied by several firms.

Vineland (N. J.) Woman Dies on Train.

VINELAND, N. J., Oct. 5.—A telegram was received here to-day announcing the sudden death of Miss Annie Jones of this place on a train near Niagara Falls last night while en route to Colorado for the benefit of her health. She was accompanied by her younger sister, May.

FORAKER ON THE WAR.

He Rebukes ex-Secretary Sherman for Saying It Was Needless—Favors Holding the Philippines.

WOOSTER, Ohio, Oct. 5.—The Republican campaign in Wayne County was opened here to-day, United States Senator Foraker making the principal speech.

Senator Foraker opened with a eulogy on Gov. Bushnell and a review of his administration in Ohio, following with a like tribute to President McKinley, with a review of his National Administration. He then devoted his speech to the war with Spain and to the problems which follow it.

In the course of his address he paid his respects to ex-Secretary of State Sherman. He referred to a recent interview in which Mr. Sherman said:

"The entire responsibility for the war with Spain rests upon the shoulders of Congress. It was Congress that declared war and delivered to Spain an insulting and exasperating proclamation. It was not necessary for us to go to war with Spain. I could have arranged a treaty by which Spain would have peacefully retired from the Island of Cuba. Spain was in dire need of money at that time, and I believe that for less than a hundred million of dollars she would have called her soldiers home and given to the Cubans such a system of autonomy as would have rendered them practically independent."

Mr. Foraker, after ridiculing these statements of Mr. Sherman, said:

"Other distinguished statesmen of our party spoke to the same effect. One said the war was not only unnecessary, but the work of yellow journals, demagogues, and politicians. It is scarcely necessary now to say that the action of Congress was not premature or inappropriate, but fully warranted. I had no patience with the proposition that Spain should receive compensation for her abdication of the country she had misgoverned for centuries and despoiled and desolated."

In concluding his speech, Mr. Foraker said:

"The great questions of the hour are what shall we do with Cuba. What shall we do with Puerto Rico? and what, particularly, with the Philippines? So far as Cuba is concerned, there should be no question whatever. The Cubans have earned their independence. We have solemnly declared not only that they are free and independent, but also that they shall have a Government of their own choosing. We must keep our promise, and we will. But this promise of independence to Cuba does not apply to Puerto Rico or to the Philippines. We took these Islands by the conquest of war, and they are ours. I do not know what the treaty of peace, now being prepared in Paris, will provide, but I sincerely hope it will give to the United States not simply a coaling station or a single island, but the whole group of the Philippine Islands.

"One of the questions now pressing upon us is how to provide Governments for these islands and so to govern and direct affairs as to acquire the commerce to which we are entitled and secure the consequent prosperity to all our people. I do not believe any fair-minded Democrat would question the fitness of the Republican Party for the discharge of this duty. But, however it might be otherwise, the work is already in the hands of President McKinley. What he wants is the support of a Republican House of Representatives."

MR. INGALLS ON POLITICS.

Thinks the President Is Respected, but Expects the Republicans to Lose Some Congressional Districts.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Ex-Senator J. J. Ingalls, who is preparing to return to this city to stay during the Winter, has been engaged by the Republican managers to make a campaign tour in the West, beginning in Indiana, and he talks as confidently as most spell-binders about the prospect for the party in which he is interested. He thinks that the President enjoys public confidence, and says that, whatever may be said about Alger or Shafter, nobody assails Mr. McKinley. Talking about New York State, he said:

"I attended the Republican Convention at Saratoga last week. The politics of New York, while it has been convulsive and disturbed by the ambition of rival leaders, may perhaps be considered more nearly as a reflex of National sentiment than that of any other State in the Union. While the enthusiasm was not especially pronounced, it was apparent from every speech, and from the responses of the delegates, that National issues were paramount, and that all personal differences would be renounced in the effort to make the result in November a substantial verdict of approval of the National Administration."

Mr. Ingalls objects to the election of a Democratic House of Representatives because, he says, such a victory would sustain an assault upon the Administration and approve a return to the heresies of 1896. He also objects to it because he thinks it would look to foreign nations like a repudiation of the great results of the war and a refusal to accept its benefits and advantages. His observation in more than half the States of the Union, he said, was that the people wanted to retain all that had been conquered.

The ex-Senator is not sure that the Democrats will not make gains.

"It will not be surprising," said he, "if the Republicans lose some districts. It will not be a walk-over for the Republican Party. Unquestionably there are apathy and indifference, particularly in the West. The people are thinking. The issues are novel. In addition to this, the assaults upon the War Department may have their effect in localities where discharged volunteers have returned with their stories of neglect and hardship. But on the whole the effect of these accusations has already been discounted, and while prophecy in politics is notoriously uncertain, it is safe to predict the election of a substantial Republican majority in the next House of Representatives.

"In the Senate the result is more uncertain, because money, intrigue, and manipulation often succeed in subverting the popular will. Were Senators chosen, as they should be in every State, by direct vote of the people, there is no doubt this body would be Republican also."

TAMMANY IN OTTAWA.

Organization to be Run on the Same Lines as Its Prototype in This City.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Oct. 5.—P. Ryan of Tammany Hall, New York City, and Capt. O'Neil of the Seventy-first Regiment, New York, which saw service at Santiago, are in the city. Mr. Ryan came here at the express wish of the Tammany Protective Association of Ottawa. Both Mr. Ryan and Capt. O'Neil appeared before the association at its headquarters in lower town and delivered addresses.

As the Tammany Protective Association of this city is to be run on the lines of Tammany Hall, New York, Mr. Ryan pointed out the various laws that govern the original Tammany, and gave some valuable hints as to organization. He said, among other things, that he was satisfied with the class of Irishmen composing the Tammany Protective Association, and that they would no doubt gain the object they desired—a proper recognition of their rights and the protection of their interests. He added that he was glad to come to the capital of Canada to benefit its Irish citizens.

Mr. Ryan and Capt. O'Neil left to-night for Quebec.

PERRY BELMONT DECLINED.

Townsend Scudder Nominated for Congress in the First District.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Oct. 5.—Townsend Scudder of Glen Cove, town of Oyster Bay, was to-day nominated by the Democrats of the First Congressional District, comprising Queens and Suffolk Counties, for Congressman. He received the entire vote of the Queens County delegation, twenty-seven in all, while his opponent, W. P. Reid, received the thirteen votes of the Suffolk delegates.

Perry Belmont could have had the nomination, and a telegram was sent to him in New York asking him if he would accept, but he answered that he would not. The nomination of Mr. Scudder is somewhat of a surprise, as it was thought that he was a candidate for County Judge of Nassau County. Mr. Scudder is a prominent Queens County lawyer and has been counsel of the Queens County Board of Supervisors for two years.

Appointed Civil Engineers in the Navy

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The President has appointed the following to be civil engineers in the Navy: Andrew C. Cunningham and Harry H. Rosseau of New York, Fred Thompson of the District of Columbia.

ROCKAWAY WINS AT POLO

First Game of Staten Island Tournament Played on Slippery Field.

MEADOW BROOK BADLY BEATEN

The Score Was 11 Goals to 4 3-4—Rockaway Meets Staten Island Saturday.

The first game of a polo tournament arranged by the Staten Island Polo Club was played yesterday on the club grounds at West Brighton, S. I. A heavy rainstorm spoiled what was expected to be a good afternoon's sport. The attendance was light and the field became so wet and slippery that the players had a hard time keeping their ponies on their feet.

The prize for the winning team is a handsome silver cup presented by Benjamin Stern of the Staten Island Club. Three teams have entered. They are the Meadow Brook second, Rockaway second, and the Staten Island. The Meadow Brook and Rockaway teams played westerday, and the game was won by the Rockaways, who will meet the Staten Island team on Saturday afternoon. The teams yesterday, the positions the men played, and their handicaps were as follows:

MEADOW BROOK. Position.	Handicap.	ROCKAWAY. Position.	Handicap.
1. A. C. Bostwick	2	1. W. A. Hazard	4
2. H. S. Page	2	2. R. La Montagne	6
3. Maxwell Stevenson	3	3. J. Dallett, Jr.	5
4. C. A. Stevens	3	4. G. L. Myers	4
Total	10	Total	13

Morton W. Smith, the referee, threw the ball into the field at 3:30 o'clock. The Rockaway forwards took the ball at once and soon had it in their opponent's territory. For some minutes the ball was kept away from the goal, C. Albert Stevens doing good work, but after five and a half minutes' play, Dallett, by a good stroke, sent it between the posts for the first goal of the game. After the usual rest, play was resumed, and this time it took two and a half minutes for a goal, Myers being the successful player. In the next six minutes Dallett scored twice. The Meadow Brook players did better after this, and just before time was called Stevenson scored, which, with the handican made the score a tie at the end of the first period.

The second period was in Rockaway's favor. Dallett scored in six minutes and thirty seconds, Myers again in thirty seconds, and Hazard at the end of the period.

In the third period the play was more even, and it was eight minutes and forty-five seconds before Hazard could make a goal. Three minutes later Myers scored.

In the last period the Meadow Brook players tried hard to even things but succeeded in making only one goal, Stevenson being the successful player. Shortly after this the Meadow Brook team was penalized a quarter of a goal for a foul, and then Myers nearly scored twice and the game ended, Rockaway winning by 11 to 4¾ goals. The score follows:

FIRST PERIOD.

Player and Club.	Time.
First goal, Dallett, Rockaway	5:30
Second goal, Myers, Rockaway	2:30
Third goal, Dallett, Rockaway	2:15
Fourth goal, Dallett, Rockaway	3:45
Fifth goal, Stevenson, Meadow Brook	1:00
Score—Rockaway, 4; Meadow Brook, 1.	

SECOND PERIOD.

Sixth goal, Dallett, Rockaway	6:30
Seventh goal, Myers, Rockaway	0:30
Eighth goal, Hazard, Rockaway	7:15
Score—Rockaway, 3; Meadow Brook, 0.	

THIRD PERIOD.

Ninth goal, Hazard, Rockaway	8:45
Tenth goal, Myers, Rockaway	3:00
Score—Rockaway, 2; Meadow Brook, 0.	

FOURTH PERIOD.

Eleventh goal, Stevenson, Meadow Brook	6:30
Twelfth goal, Myers, Rockaway	3:15
Thirteenth goal, Myers, Rockaway	4:00
Score—Rockaway, 2; Meadow Brook, 1.	

SUMMARY.

Rockaway, by goals	11
Meadow Brook, by goals	2
Meadow Brook, by handicap	3
Loss by penalty	¼—4¾

THE EMMA GILL INQUEST.

Bridgeport Coroner Accuses Nancy Guilford and Names Oxley and Rose Drayton as Accessories.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 5.—Coroner Charles A. Doten has completed his inquest into the death of Emma Gill of Southington, whose dismembered body was found in the Yellow Mill Pond. The Coroner finds that she came to her death by felonious homicide at the hands of Nancy A. Guilford, assisted and abetted by Alfred H. Oxley and Rose Drayton.

A special session of the Superior Court, at which Judge Silas A. Robinson presided, was convened this morning for the purpose of presenting the case of Dr. Nancy Guilford, who is alleged by the police to be responsible for the death of Emma Gill, to the Grand Jury.

The witnesses before the Grand Jury are Superintendent of Police Birmingham, Detective Arnold, Detective Cronan, Detective Hunsdorfer, Medical Examiner Downs, Dr. Godfrey, who examined the waste pipes leading from the bath tub in Mrs. Guilford's house, and says he found traces of blood; Mrs. Robert Walsh, (colored,) who washed for Rose Drayton, Mrs. Guilford's laundress; Robert Booker, (colored,) who is familiar with the movements of the livery team that is said to have been sent to Mrs. Guilford's house on the two nights when the portions of the body were deposited in the mill pond; Harry Guilford, son of the accused; Rose Drayton and her daughter, the boys who found the body, and the policemen who took it from the water.

DID WORK FOR A MRS. WILBER.

Curious Story Told to a Bridgeport Dentist by a New York Colleague.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 5.—A remarkable incident in the Yellow Mill Pond tragedy came to light late this afternoon.

Charles B. Baker, a well-known dentist of this city, to-day received a letter from a prominent dentist in New York, whose name Dr. Baker would not disclose, in which the writer states that he did some work for a young woman who was known as Mrs. Katherine Wilber, who went to Los Angeles last Spring, and who said she was going abroad this Fall.

The letter also states that the woman's maiden name began with a "G," and that the description of the woman arrested in London fits Mrs. Wilbur to a dot.

MAY SEND A FLEET TO SPAIN.

Naval Officers Say That Is the Reason the Iowa and Oregon Have Not Sailed for the Pacific.

It is rumored at the navy yard that the orders for the battleships Iowa and Oregon to sail for the Pacific have been countermanded, and that the two vessels are to remain here for a while, as they may be wanted to make part of a fleet that may be sent across the Atlantic to make a demonstration against the Spanish coast. This fleet that is to go to the Spanish coast, according to these rumors, are the two battleships Iowa and Oregon, the cruisers New York and Brooklyn, and probably the battleships Indiana and Massachusetts, which are now being put in shape as quickly as possible.

Whether this fleet will go depends on the progress the Peace Commission now in Paris makes. If the Spaniards make any unnecessary delay then it is probable that the fleet will be ordered to sail, in order to bring the Spaniards to terms. That is what an officer at the yard said yesterday, and his version is generally credited among all the officers at this port. Rear Admiral Bunce, the commandant at the navy yard, declined to discuss the matter.

Another move that seems to support the rumor of a fleet going to the Spanish coast is the arrival of the collier Scindia at the anchorage off Tompkinsville. The Scindia has been at Hampton Roads, and was to have accompanied the Iowa and Oregon around the Horn. If these two boats are still going to the Pacific, naval officers cannot see why the collier should have been brought to this port only to sail back again over the route she came.

The officers on the Iowa and Oregon claim to have no knowledge about the movement of the two vessels. The Iowa has been going to sea each day to have her new gun mounts and engines tried. She returned to the anchorage each evening. This has given rise to the report that the battleship is not in shape for a long voyage.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Harlem Bond Refunding Contract Ratified by New York Central Stockholders.

Stockholders of the New York and Harlem River Railroad held a special meeting in the Grand Central Station yesterday for the purpose of considering the proposed new contract with the New York Central by which the $420,000 to be saved annually in consequence of the refunding of the Harlem Railroad bonds maturing in 1900, will be shared by the two companies at the rate of $200,000 for the Harlem and $220,000 for the New York Central.

Thomas Hitchcock, who holds $60,000 of the Harlem Railroad stock, objected to the proposed arrangement on the ground that the Harlem Company ought to have the benefit of the entire saving. W. C. Trull, representing Mr. Hitchcock, argued the matter before the stockholders, and, although a majority of the capital stock was ready to be voted in favor of the agreement, the meeting determined to let the questions of law raised go to the courts for settlement.

While this action was being taken in New York the stockholders of the New York Central Railroad, meeting in Albany, ratified the agreement by a vote of 643,366 shares in favor and 2,635 against. Chauncey M. Depew, Chairman of the New York Central Board of Directors, represented the Vanderbilt interests at the Albany meeting.

Following were the resolutions adopted:

"That the stockholders of the New York Central Railroad approve the resolution of the Board of Directors adopted June 22, 1898 and Aug. 2?, 1898, and of a committee of this company appointed under such resolutions, adopted in joint session with a similar committee of the New York and Harlem Railroad Company, held on Aug. 10, 1898, and that the Board of Directors and proper officers of the New York Central be authorized in the name of, and under its corporate seal, to make, execute, and deliver to, and with the New York and Harlem Railroad Company, and to perform second supplementary contract modifying and amending the provisions of contract of lease of April 1, 1873."

Garnishment of Railroad Stocks.

TOLEDO, Oct. 5.—Judge Hammond, in the United States court, held to-day that shares of stock of railroad companies incorporated in other States could not be garnisheed by process in Ohio. He gave the opinion when ruling on a motion to quash such service in the case of Harry Ashley, executor of the estate of James M. Ashley, against George W. Quintard and other shareholders of the Ann Arbor Railroad. Ashley claims damages for breach of a contract to pay the Ashley estate a large amount of money for winding up the affairs of the company. Process was levied by attachment on the Ann Arbor as the garnishee, a motion was made by the railroad to set this aside, and in a lengthy decision the Court ruled as stated.

Louisville and Nashville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 5.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad to-day the Directors were re-elected. They will meet in New York to-morrow, and re-elect the officers.

RAILROAD NOTES.

The stockholders of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad have re-elected President Edwin Hawley. L. C. Weir, President of the Adams Express Company, and William Strauss were elected Directors.

A train of Pullman cars a few feet more than a quarter of a mile long was sent out of Chicago by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company last week, with Mayor Harrison and the delegation to attend Chicago Day at the Omaha Exposition. Two big engines were required to pull it at the scheduled rate of forty miles an hour.

Contracts having been approved for the building of the Columbus, Lima and Milwaukee Railway, work on it will begin without delay. The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton will give the road entrance into Lima. The officers of the new road are: President, C. Cowles; Vice President, H. R. Reynolds; Secretary and Treasurer, I. H. Reynolds; Chief Engineer, C. T. Hobart.

Resolutions in regard to ticket scalping which have been prepared for the action of the National Mercantile and Railway Conference at Chicago, say that advanced conditions of railroad service and the comity of relations between railroad men and the business traveling public furnish good reasons for urging travelers to use their influence to secure National legislation in the interest of common carriers. They urge that the Chairman of the conference be authorized to organize a central anti-ticket scalping committee, with sub-committees in each important centre.

Liability Insurance Rating Compact.

It was generally stated yesterday that the rating compact of the casualty insurance companies is seriously threatened by the developments of the last few weeks. When the Maryland Casualty Company was organized, it failed to accept an invitation to enter the compact, and later secured for its company, its manager E. W. De Leon. The company, through its President, John T. Stone, has announced that it is not cutting rates, but is competing for business on its merits. The Travelers' of Hartford has personally requested the compact companies to permit it to frame competitive rates wherever needed, in order to protect its business from the Maryland Casualty. What action will be taken in regard to this request is as yet wholly problematical, and reports of the instability of the compact were current in all of the offices yesterday. General Manager W. F. Moore of the United States Casualty Company denied the report that his company had given instructions to its agents to meet cuts in rates.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Maryland Casualty Company has been admitted to the State of Wisconsin.

The Thuringia American and the Frankfort have applied for admission to the State of Colorado.

Emory B. Pike has been appointed Special Agent of the Greenwich Insurance Company for New York State.

Edwin H. Forry of Indianapolis has resigned as Special Agent of the Grand Rapids Insurance Company for Ohio, Indiana, and Missouri, to become Special Agent for Weed & Kennedy's companies for the State of Indiana.

Many of the local fire insurance managers are criticising the new form approved on the Arnold, Constable & Co. retail risk on Broadway, as it applies to two buildings under a blanket form, containing no provision for average or co-insurance.

The appointment of George W. Chandler of Detroit as General Agent for the lower Peninsula of Michigan for Weed & Kennedy has been consummated, with the understanding that the agencies of the Hartford and the Aetna shall be retained.

The Institute of American Marine Underwriters has decided to give a dinner to F. A. White of the Marine Insurance Company of London, and William Bates of the Sea Insurance Company of Liverpool on Monday evening at the Union League Club.

Superintendent Matthews of the Ohio Insurance Department has issued a license to the Maryland Casualty Company, a deposit of $50,000 having been made in accordance with the requirements of the Ohio statutes governing the transaction of employers' liability and casualty business.

The insurance on the property of the Nathan Manufacturing Company, 92-94 Liberty Street, which was damaged by fire yesterday, was distributed as follows: Liverpool and London and Globe, $5,500; Northern of London, $5,000; Franklin, $5,000; Pennsylvania, $2,500; Reliance, $2,500; Union of Philadelphia, $2,500; Springfield, $5,000; Firemen's Fund, $2,500; Mechanics', $2,500; Agricultural, $5,000; British America, $3,000; Western of Toronto, $2,500; Continental, $8,000; Caledonian, $5,000.

National Linseed Oil Co.'s Affairs.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—A second bill praying for a receiver for the National Linseed Oil Company was filed in the United States Court here to-day by John R. Evans of Indiana. Mr. Evans avers that he owns $150,000 of the company's stock, and repeats the charges of mismanagement made in the first bill. He declares that the company's liabilities exceed $2,000,000.

Meyer Jonasson & Co.'s Fall Opening.

Despite inclement weather, great crowds of ladies visited the establishment of Meyer Jonasson & Co., at Broadway and Twelfth Street, yesterday, the occasion being their first Fall display of artistic, ready-made gowns, cloaks, &c. Although the firm has been established man years as manufacturers, their retail department occupying three floors of their large building, was opened only last Spring, and their efforts to supply feminine apparel of the higher grades ready made has already brought them an immense patronage. Their display of imported morning and evening gowns, both from Paris and Berlin, attracted the most favorable comment, and was a revelation of new styles and ideas in fabrics and trimmings to those who saw them. The opening will continue through to-day.—Adv.

W. & J. Sloane

are now showing a great variety of choice FOREIGN and AMERICAN

Wilton Carpetings,

in designs and colorings prepared under their direction, to suit the high class decorations and furnishings of the several important periods.

Broadway & 19th St.

CHICAGO PEACE JUBILEE.

President McKinley Will Attend the Ball, and ex-Presidents Cleveland and Harrison May Also Be There.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—Mrs. Potter Palmer has returned to Chicago to assume charge of the arrangements for the Peace Jubilee ball, which will be held at the Auditorium on the night of Oct. 18. She hopes to eclipse all past attempts and to net at least $25,000 for the benefit of the sick soldiers. President McKinley has promised to be present, and will in all probability lead the grand march with Mrs. Palmer.

While the Invitation Committee has not received an acceptance from ex-Presidents Cleveland and Harrison to attend the jubilee festivities, there is reason, the members think, to believe that one, if not both, will be present. This probably will be the first occasion in half a century, if not in the history of the Nation, where three men who have occupied the White House have participated at the same time in a public celebration. It is regarded as fitting that the distinguished citizens who have occupied the Presidential chair during the last fourteen years should be present at the celebration of the return of peace.

The banquet will also be held in the auditorium on the night after the ball. The committee has planned for thirty-nine tables, with 802 seats. The entire parquette and the front of the stage will be used for the banquet, the back of the stage being separated for a service room. The President's table is placed under the proscenium arch and is provided with fifteen plates, the one in the centre to be the President's. All the guests of the President's table will face toward the body of the auditorium and the majority of the guests.

There are eight other tables set apart for the distinguished guests, and these will occupy positions on the stage adjacent to the President's table. The tables over the parquette will be arranged at right angles with the tables of the distinguished guests.

Seats will be sold in the boxes and the galleries to give the public a chance to look on.

LYNCHING AT ANNAPOLIS.

Negro Accused of Assault Taken from Jail by Masked Men and Riddled with Bullets.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 5.—Wright Smith, colored, who attempted to assault the wife of Capt. James Morrison of the Third District and her sister, who reside near Jones Station, was taken from jail at an early hour this morning and shot.

At 2 o'clock the bell rang at the front jail door. This is the night signal to bring in a prisoner. Watchman Thomas J. Duvall went to the door. He took down the inside iron bar, and as soon as he did so the door was burst open and a half dozen revolvers were pointed at his head by masked men. Without a word they forced the watchman to the second floor, and then demanded the keys to the corridor and cells. He gave them up.

The men went straight to Smith's cell, threw the door open, and ordered the prisoner to come out. He obeyed, and never uttered a word until he reached the front steps on Calvert Street. Then he gave a cry of "Murder!" No time was lost, and he was pushed on before the lynchers, now numbering between forty and fifty, to the corner of Northwest and Calvert Streets, a distance of fifty yards. As he turned up Northwest Street some one in the crowd struck him with a stone and he fell.

Then he cried "Murder!" again. The crowd let him gain an advance of ten yards and then began to fire on him. He fled to the open lot on Northwest Street, in the rear of Sanders's row of buildings. The moon gave sufficient light to enable the pursuing lynchers to take aim and the people in the vicinity, who had been aroused by the firing, to see Smith drop dead when they looked out of the window to see what the trouble was.

The lynchers, having satisfied themselves that Smith was dead, quietly went off. They were evidently from the section of the assault. They came in buggies, which were tied up on College Creek Bridge, at the northern boundary of Annapolis.

Smith's crime was committed on the night of Sept. 2, while Capt. Morrison was absent from home. Last Monday Smith, who had disappeared from the neighborhood, was arrested in Baltimore and taken to Annapolis. Mrs. Morrison unhesitatingly identified him as her assailant. He trembled violently, but denied his guilt.

AIR SATURATED, HARBOR FOGGY.

The Whole Northeastern Coast Was Muggy Yesterday.

New York, in common with Boston and with all this region, had cloudy and showery weather yesterday. There was much fog in the harbor and much humidity in the atmosphere everywhere. The humidity ranged from 95 per cent. at 8 A. M. to 100 at 8 P. M., and the temperature ranged from 69 degrees at 6 A. M. to 75 degrees at 3 P. M.

The breeze was fast enough, but it didn't disperse the humidity, coming as it did from the South a greater part of the day. It hauled to southwest later in the day, however, and at night was working around to the northwest.

FURNISHINGS FOR THE HOME.

The George C. Flint Company Presents a Very Complete Assortment.

With the recent installation of a carpet department on the seventh floor of their building, the George C. Flint Company of 45 West Twenty-third Street is able to supply all that is needed for a comfortable home, from drawing room to chamber. In the new department may be found the finest weaves, the Savonnerie and Axminster, as well as many inferior grades for shorter wallets. The very complete rug department of this large house also presents many attractions. According to the purse of the customer, rugs may be had for 70 cents, or a Persian sample for $3, and so on up to beautiful specimens of the Persian rug-makers' handiwork, as, for instance, an antique Kirman that sells for $1,800.

In the great collection of house furnishings there is a special lot of real lace curtains, the point Arabe or the Brussels net, from the cushions of the Holland needlewomen lacemakers. Many other accessories of a comfortable home are displayed, and the feature the house makes in fitting out odd corners about the home is well illustrated by several niches arranged in different styles. The Venetian Gothic tea-room is an illustration. It is a corner with divans, backed with paneled wainscoting all in soft Venetian blues. Over a hearth is a mantel designed in Gothic arches. The panel pieces are views of Venetian scenes, and the bric-a-brac is arranged to harmonize.

Another corner is a section of a tearoom after the Chippendale, old English style, everything massive, sombre, and very impressive. The paneling is of highly polished mahogany, the panel pieces being reproductions of famous masters. The fireplace is topped with a china cabinet in polished mahogany, with small panes lead-set. With this section are many odd accessories, reproductions of old English or modeled after modern English usage, such as muffin stands, mahogany tea trays, and the like.

In the reproduction of historical furniture, this company has produced many fine specimens. There are displayed a dressing table modeled after that of the Duchess of Kent, of satin wood, and hard to distinguish from an original, a George Washington writing table, a Martha Washington work table, and many costly creations after noted chairs in the Continental museums.—Adv.

COMPLAINS OF COL. McGREGOR.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Makes a Charge Against Him.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—A complaint has been filed at the War Department by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad against Col. Robert McGregor of the Ninth United States Cavalry, alleging that he stopped the train in which his regiment were passengers, at Baltimore last week in order to allow the troops to take luncheon, and refused to allow the railroad authorities to transfer the train to a side track so as not to impede the passage of the regular trains on the main tracks.

Col. McGregor, it is alleged, stationed guards around his train with orders to shoot anybody who attempted to interfere with it.

Col. McGregor has been asked for an explanation.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—Assistant Paymaster C. W. Penrose, United States Navy; G. B. Clark, San Luis Potosi, Mexico.

FIFTH AVENUE—José D. Gamez, Nicaragua; H. Murrell, Cardiff, Wales; Judge Stevenson Burke, Cleveland; State Senator Edgar T. Brackett, Saratoga; George W. Dunn, Binghamton.

GRAND—Col. D. D. Wheeler, United States Army; Col. J. S. Campbell, United States Army.

HOFFMAN—Ex-Congressman James Milliken, Pennsylvania.

HOLLAND—Alfred Hill, London; Dr. Franz Hauser, Vienna.

IMPERIAL—Lieut. A. Bosworth Smith, Royal Navy, England.

MANHATTAN—Hiram S. Maxim, London.

PLAZA—Lieut. S. F. B. Biddle, United States Navy.

WALDORF—T. Egerton Bryant, London; Theodore Voorhees, Philadelphia.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; A. L. Fletcher, small wares, 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Wilcox, R., Cohoes, N. Y.; Miss A. M. Houle, ribbons and laces; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Greene & Dorsey, Opelika, Ala.; R. M. Greene, clothing and shoes; Broadway Central Hotel.

Jones & Laughlin, Pittsburg, Penn.; H. A. Loughlin, clothing and shoes; Hotel Manhattan.

Saratoga Dry Goods Company, The, Saratoga, N. Y.; C. H. Lewis, notions, furnishing goods, and cloaks; Gilsey House.

Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; J. A. Houston, silks; Murray Hill Hotel.

Pomeroy & Mackey, Chambersburg, Penn.; A. W. Pomeroy, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Strong, Lee & Co., Detroit, Mich.; A. W. Knapp, furnishing goods, 56 Worth Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Olmy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; H. Hott, housefurnishing goods, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. G. Morton, ladies' and infants' wear; W. R. Wiley, dress goods and trimmings; 104 Worth Street.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; R. A. Sibley, general goods; S. Taylor, dress goods; 454 Broome Street.

Dwyer Brothers, New Orleans, La.; W. H. Dwyer, domestics and dress goods; 43 Leonard Street.

Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. Dalgarno, linens and wash goods; 454 Broome Street.

Furnell, J. H., Company, Baltimore, Md.; F. W. MacCarthy, notions, white goods, and carpets; St. Denis Hotel.

Levering & Co., Lafayette, Ind.; A. Levering, furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Gavin, M. T., & Co., Allentown, Penn.; M. T. Gavin, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Vendome.

Partridge & Richardson, Philadelphia, Penn.; T. N. Richardson, corsets; Holland House.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. P. Sackett, silverware; R. W. Jennings, gloves; Broadway and Tenth Street; Sturtevant House.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. F. Collins, house furnishing goods; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Mosby, Wilkinson, Epps & Co., Richmond, Va.; J. H. W

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 6, 1898.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK—
Publication.....Printing House Square
Up-Town .....1,289 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Low's, 3 Northumberland Av.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency. Agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

DAILY AND SUNDAY, (WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE, SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, AND WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year $10.00
Six Months $5.00
Three Months $2.50
One Month $1.00

DAILY, WITHOUT SUNDAY, (BUT WITH SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART AND WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year $8.00
Six Months $4.00
Three Months $2.00
One Month 75

SUNDAY, (WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE:)
One Year $2.00

SATURDAY, (WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART:)
One Year $1.00

MONDAY, (WITH WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year $1.00

DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:
Per Month $2.00

FOURTEEN PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

IT WON'T DO, COL. ROOSEVELT.

Col. ROOSEVELT'S speech of acceptance will cost him more votes than it will bring to him unless he overcomes the effect of its weak and shifty words by the vigor and fearless honesty of his subsequent utterances. This courageous man, whom the people of this Commonwealth have come to respect and admire as a stranger to degrading compromises and as one who would fight to the last ditch for principle, exhibited himself in his reply to the address of notification as a complacent politician willing to assist the rascals of his party in hiding their misdeeds from the sight of the people, stifling his conscience for the sake of harmony, and giving a good character to corrupt men lest he lose votes and endanger his election. The friends of Col. ROOSEVELT who respect him for the qualities that have won him all the success he has thus far attained in life must have read with amazement and pain this passage in his speech:

"The record made by the Republican administration in the State of New York is a guarantee that upon all questions affecting the property rights and interests and liberty of all citizens the Republican Party can be safely trusted."

Either these are not the words of honest conviction or THEODORE ROOSEVELT is unfit to be the Governor of the State of New York. When a sturdy civil service reformer and former member of the Civil Service Commission certifies that the administration of FRANK S. BLACK, the most reckless and insolent foe of civil service reform that has ever held high public office in the State, is a "guarantee" that his party can be trusted on all questions affecting the interests of the citizen, men will conclude that the certificate is worth no more than the guarantee. He gives the Black administration a perfectly clean bill of health. He not only condones, but applauds and approves. The uninformed reader would infer that BLACK was a model Govnr. Col. ROOSEVELT has not even the courage of the professional politicians who made the platform he stands on. They indorsed BLACK, but admitted that there might be some stealing to investigate.

The people know BLACK as the Governor whose first official act was the appointment of the notorious "LOU" PAYN to an office of great financial trust and opportunities; as the Governor who retained GEORGE W. ALDRIDGE in office and let him waste and squander a million dollars of canal money; who called the Legislature in special session to pass an odious election law which deprives this municipality of important constitutional rights and treats it like a community of outlaws. Why, even PLATT, who if not squeamish is wise, dropped BLACK as being too badly smirched and damaged for a candidate. In Gov. BLACK'S canvass for the nomination PAYN was his defender and sponsor. ROOSEVELT, the distinguished reformer, now steps into the place and throws around Gov. BLACK the cloak of his praise and unreserved indorsement. He could have lauded in no higher terms the administrations of JOHN A. DIX, EDWIN D. MORGAN, HAMILTON FISH, or WILLIAM H. SEWARD. Trust the Republican Party to protect the interests and property of the citizens on the guarantee of an administration whose blunders and corruption have put in the most imminent peril of destruction the canal system of the State, worth two hundred million dollars? As well point to QUAY'S management of the State funds of Pennsylvania as a guarantee of uniform Republican fidelity to trust!

Col. ROOSEVELT is fatally mistaken if he supposes that the people will be content to listen to the insincere and nauseating palaver of the politician from his lips. It won't do. They expect him to rebuke corruption, not approve it; to speak his mind fearlessly as he is wont to do, not take the heart and conscience out of his words like the old hack candidate of a hundred caucuses whose highest motive is campaign expediency. They expect him to be ROOSEVELT, not PAYN. If he attempts to go through the campaign as he has begun, uttering no condemnation of the canal frauds, the people will drop him. ROOSEVELT without his courage and his honesty is not a whit better than BLACK.

The speech Col. ROOSEVELT should have spoken, the speech all his friends and the public expected to hear from him, was spoken by AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK in the Borough of Brooklyn, in reply to an address notifying him that he had been nominated for Governor by the Democratic Convention. It is a speech of such dignity, so packed with sound principles, and so perfect in form and statement, that we reprint it:

"The Democratic Party is to-day, as it has ever been, the party of the people. It stands for popular rights, local self-government, and an honest and economical administration of public business. It stands in opposition to that Republicanism which has now become synonymous with arbitrary government and gross maladministration of public affairs in this great State.

"We must make this a campaign of sense, not of sentiment. We must redeem the State of New York from Republican misrule. We must restore to the State the honest, simple, and economical methods of the administration of Democratic Governors. We must place the duty of citizenship higher than the duty of partisanship, and we must not let the people's rights be sacrificed for the mere spoils of party victory.

"Recognizing no master but the people's will; believing that the Democratic Party represents the people; fully aware of the high responsibilities of the office for which I have been nominated, I pledge myself to faithfully discharge my public duties if elected.

"Mr. Chairman, the face of the Democratic Party is turned toward the light. We seek only the prosperity, the self-sovereignty of the whole people. The unwise and wicked legislation of the Republican Party must be undone. Local self-government must be restored in every city and in every hamlet. Personal liberty must be respected. Public education must be promoted, and for every child there must be a seat in a public school. Laws that pander to vice must be repealed and laws that give liberty to the good citizens must be enacted. Such is the mission of the Democratic Party of New York. And to the accomplishment of these high aims, in accepting this nomination, I shall devote my best energies."

We do not say that THEODORE ROOSEVELT cannot be elected, even as the apologist and indorser of BLACK. The Rough Rider's hat, hiding the changed face beneath it, may carry him through. But if the voters of the State of New York, putting sentiment aside and refusing to be fooled with spurious issues, sit calmly down to ponder the principles and the promises of the two candidates, as set forth in their speeches of acceptance, they will reject ROOSEVELT and elect Judge VAN WYCK every time.

"THIS GOVERNMENT" AND POLITICS.

One of our contemporaries reports a characteristic and mirth-provoking remark of the Secretary of War. The Secretary had been asked, by the Washington correspondent of our contemporary, whether and when he was going to give out for publication Col. ROOSEVELT'S report of the Santiago campaign. As an inducement to giving it out at once, the correspondent observed that there were a great many Republicans in New York who would be interested in seeing it just at this time. Thereupon the Secretary saw what he thought was his opportunity, and answered austerely, or, as the correspondent puts it, "with evident righteousness": "This Government is not a political machine."

Oh, isn't it, though? If this Government is not a political machine, how does Gen. ALGER come to be Secretary of War? Let him chew on that inquiry for awhile. Is there any other Government known to him under which an officer who was recommended by his superiors in 1863 to be court-martialed and dismissed the service for malingering could turn up in 1898 as the Secretary of War? Is there any other Government in which such an officer could subsequently become a candidate for the Presidency? That Gen. ALGER has been, and he evidently regarded himself seriously, or, as our British cousins would put it, he "fancied himself" in that capacity. JOHN SHERMAN has testified to his seriousness, or rather to his comparative seriousness. "He stole my niggers," was the burden of the complaint of the late Secretary of State when ALGER turned up in the convention calmly polling the Southern delegates, for whose support the then Senator from Ohio had arranged. "He stole my niggers" is still the burden of the ex-Senator and ex-Secretary's complaint when charges are made against his late colleague, and he finds them very damaging. Nothing sits worse on such a statesman as Gen. ALGER, not even a suit of ready-made clothes, than an assumption of official dignity. When he says that "this Government is not a political machine," what he really means is that he does not like ROOSEVELT. What he pretends to mean is that the "Government" is not a Republican propaganda. But he is just the last man in the world to say that. If "this Government" were "not a political machine," how could he ever have come to be Secretary of War?

INELIGIBLE CANDIDATES.

The broaching of the question of Col. ROOSEVELT'S ineligibility for Governor seems to have given rise to some misapprehension as to what would happen should he get a majority or plurality of the votes and then be held disqualified by reason of not having been long enough a resident of the State. In some quarters it seemed to be taken for granted that his competitor for the office, even though receiving only a minority of the votes cast, would in that event be declared elected. Such a thwarting of the will of the people is, of course, inconceivable under a Government based on majority rule. What would happen would be that, no one having been elected Governor, the person elected Lieutenant Governor would take the place of the Governor, as in case of a vacancy.

Nearly twenty-six years ago the Court of Appeals passed on the question of the effect of a majority of the votes at an election being cast for an ineligible candidate. The decision is one of quite general interest and the reasoning in the opinion handed down at the time by Judge FOLGER is worthy of being recalled. The case is reported in the fiftieth volume of New York Reports, the title being the People ex rel. HENRY A. FURMAN et al. vs. HARRISON CLUTE.

These two persons named were opposing candidates in Schenectady County for the office of Superintendent of the Poor. At the election 4,676 votes were cast, of which CLUTE received 2,448 and FURMAN 2,228. At the time of the election CLUTE was a Supervisor of the Fifth Ward of Schenectady, and, under the law, was consequently ineligible to the office of Superintendent of the Poor. FURMAN brought his proceeding to oust CLUTE from the office to which he had been elected and to have himself put there. The Court of Appeals, before which the matter finally came, decided that CLUTE was ineligible, but also decided that FURMAN, as a minority candidate, had no right to the office and that a new election must be had. Judge FOLGER, in giving the opinion of the court, said:

"It is the theory and the general practice of our Government that the candidate who has but a minority of the legal votes cast does not become a duly elected officer. But it is also the theory and practice of our Government that a minority of the whole body of qualified electors may elect to an office when a majority of that body refuse or decline to vote for any one to that office. Those of them who are absent from the polls, in theory and practical result, are assumed to assent to the action of those who go to the polls; and those who go to the polls and who do not vote for any candidate for an office are bound by the result of the action of those who do; and those who go to the polls and who vote for a person for an office, if for any valid reason their votes are as if no votes, also are bound by the result of the action of those whose votes are valid and of effect. So if in voting for an office to which one only can be elected, two are voted for and their names appear together on the ballot, the ballot so far is lost. The votes are as if for a dead man or for no man. They are thrown away; and those who cast them are to be held as intending thus to throw away their right to vote for any person capable of the office. And then he who receives the highest number of earnest valid ballots is the one chosen to the office.

"We may go a step further. They who, knowing that a person is ineligible to office by reason of any disqualification, persistently give their ballots for him, do throw away their votes, and are to be held as meaning not to vote for any one for that office. But when shall it be said that an elector so knows of a disqualification rendering ineligible the person, and, knowing, persistently casts for him his ballot? There may be notice of the disqualifying fact and of the legal effect of it given so directly to the voter as that he shall be charged with actual knowledge of the disqualification.

"There may be a disqualifying fact so patent or notorious as that knowledge in the elector of the ineligibility may be presumed as matter of law. * * * We think that the rule is this: The existence of the fact which disqualifies, and of the law which makes that fact operate to disqualify, must be brought home so closely and so clearly to the knowledge or notice of the elector as that to give his vote therewith indicates an intent to waste it. The knowledge must be such, or the notice brought so home, as to imply a willfulness in acting, when action is in opposition to the natural impulse to save the vote and make it effectual. He must act so in defiance of both the law and the fact, and so in opposition to his own better knowledge, that he has no right to complain of the loss of his franchise, the exercise of which he has wantonly misapplied.

"To state a truism: Our theory of government by the people is upon the assumption that the people as a whole are intelligent of their rights and interests, and are honestly and earnestly concerned in the due and wise administration of affairs, and zealously alive to the need of good and fitting men in the various places of public trust, and hold in high esteem the privilege of suffrage, and are unready to pretermit its exercise or to exercise it meaninglessly. It is much to presume, with this as our starting point, that any considerable body of electors will purposely so exercise their right of electing to office as that it shall be but an empty form; and that going through with outward signs of an election they will, of intent, so cast their ballots as that they will be votes wasted."

QUAY'S CASE.

We shall be very much surprised if any harm comes to Senator QUAY through the charges brought against him that he and others speculated with funds taken from the State Treasury. His reputation will certainly suffer no hurt, for precisely the same charge based on a like offense which he was accused of committing was made by many newspapers several years ago. The Senator never took notice of these charges, grossly libelous if untrue, and the prosecuting officers of the State of Pennsylvania never caused them to be investigated, though names and circumstances were given which ought to have made proof or disproof a simple matter. QUAY has had many votes of confidence since then, in an election to the Senate and in the nomination and election of his candidates. They don't seem to mind such things in Republican politics in Pennsylvania.

Even if his constituents and fellow-citizens were not quite so forgiving and complacent, they would find it hard to get QUAY into the dock, no matter what he may have done. He is a very powerful man. He strikes his roots deep into the central field of Republican politics. The President has made bad appointments at his request. He has interests that are interlocked with the interests of very influential men at the capital. It would be dangerous, very dangerous, to let a man of his temper be pushed to the wall. He would of course be angry, and he might be vindictive. So every pound of influence that can be exerted to protect him will be put forth. We judge that it will be successful. The Republican Party while it is in power is not going to let a Republican Senator be convicted of felony.

BRITISH SINCERITY TRIED.

Jealous foreigners and—alas!—a few Americans, too, are asserting with considerable frequency nowadays that England's affection for the United States is little or nothing more than the euphemistic expression of a suddenly and painfully realized necessity for securing a powerful ally against the combined hostility of the Continental powers. As self-interest underlies all international feelings and relations, there is doubtless a good deal of truth in this cynical view of the situation, but an interested friendship is not for that reason invariably, or even usually, insincere, and in the present case there is much evidence to show that our sometime enemies are as unaffectedly pleased by our successes and our prosperity as they would be delighted to receive our sympathy and our assistance.

Take, for example, the way in which the London papers are discussing the prospect, according to them nothing less than a certainty, that the mercantile marine of the United States is on the eve of recovering the commanding position which it held just before the civil war. The English editors appreciate fully that this revival will be almost wholly at the expense of British ship owners and British shipbuilders, and yet they tell the facts without a trace of bitterness, and make efforts that would be amusing if they were not just a little pathetic, to convince their readers that for practical purposes the two nations are one, and that it is for England's ultimate advantage that the Stars and Stripes should again be as familiar in foreign ports as it was in former days.

This subject is receiving especial attention from The London Times in both its news and its editorial columns. In the former a well-informed writer tells accurately the whole story of American shipping, enumerating the causes and stages of its decline, and proving that in the immediate future we are sure to do an important part of the world's carrying trade. He points out that though our navigation laws undoubtedly put the transportation of our exports and imports into foreign hands under the pretense of protecting our shipbuilders, the latter were driven out of business, not by the attempt to give them excessive profits, but by their absolute inability to make iron ships in competition with the English yards. That inability has now disappeared. Already we are exporting frames and plates to Glasgow and Belfast, and therefore it is absurd to suppose that the American builder cannot supply any demand which the American merchant may make upon him. Competition here at home will bring prices down to or below the English level, and then it will be immaterial whether the absurd navigation laws remain on the statute books or not.

That the demand has already begun this observer sees and declares. With the close of the war a considerable number of foreign-built vessels will enter the merchant service under the American flag, and meanwhile the former owners of these vessels have ordered others from American builders, evidently at satisfactory prices.

This is more than the turning of the tide; it is the beginning of the flood. "Prior to what is known as the 'iron age' of shipbuilding," says the British writer, "our American friends competed with British builders very successfully. Their clippers not only conveyed close upon three-fourths of their own country's inward and outward trade, but, by reason of their admirable sailing qualities, contrived to secure a large slice of the trade between Europe and other parts of the world. They competed with British vessels between England and her colonies; they were in the running for the best charters for new season's teas from China for London; their glory spread over every sea, and the every-day feats accomplished by some of them—the Dreadnought, the Red Jacket, the Bald Eagle, the Flying Cloud, the Natchez, and a score of others—are told in forecastles nowadays as prodigies. So great was their fame that not a few English shipowners, in self-defense, had to provide themselves with American vessels, one of this class being the James Baines, which shares with the Dreadnought the honor of being the most famous of all the old clipper class of sailing ships."

What has been done may be done again. The fact that our cousins confront so grave a possibility with something like equanimity indicates that their regard for us is not all talk.

GEN. WOOD AT SANTIAGO.

We have already had occasion warmly to commend the administration of Gen. WOOD at Santiago. His latest procedure shows the true perception of an empire-builder. This perception is more common among Britons than Americans perhaps only because Britons have had more experience in empire-building than we. But the combined professional and military experience of Gen. WOOD, or nature, has evidently given him an insight into the conditions that he finds at Santiago. His position is that we should spend in "betterments" all the revenue that we derive from the place. That is exactly the position that would be taken by any wise administrator of an estate, intrinsically very rich and productive, which had fallen into an incapacity to pay its expenses through continued bad management and neglect.

What Gen. WOOD desires to do, according to the latest suggestion we have of his intentions, is what would be desired by any manager of a property which had fallen into insolvency by neglect or mismanagement. He desires to spend the whole of the current income upon "betterments." It is quite clear that he distinctly knows what he means to do. His detailed projects of improvement are quite in the line of what would be desired if he were the owner of Santiago, who had bought it cheap on account of its mismanagement in the past. He means to spend its income on what will make it more habitable. This project is quite in the line of employing Col. WARING to "sanitate" the Cuban cities. The object of it is to make residence in them more attractive both to those who already live in them and to those who by a wise and truly economical expenditure may be induced to live in them.

Without any doubt, that is the true policy for us to pursue with regard to our West Indian possessions. It is to our interest to retain all of their present inhabitants who are thrifty, industrious, and enterprising, and in whose minds the industrial advantages of their residence outweigh considerations of "politics." It is equally to our interest to tempt immigrants, especially immigrants with capital, who can be allured by considerations of "business." Gen. WOOD'S administration appears to be calculated to retain the most valuable part of the existing population and to attract the more valuable part of the possible immigration. On both accounts it is most warmly to be commended.

A controversy has started, it appears, between the Spanish and the American Peace Commissioners in Cuba, the momentous point at issue being the distinction between the words "shall" and "will," as used in the protocol. When one remembers the trouble which people to whom English is mother tongue have in getting those miserable auxiliaries straightened out, it is impossible to restrain a feeling of admiration for the Spaniard sharp enough to raise this question. It is no reflection upon our Commissioners to say that they are more famous as fighters than as grammarians, and they will be lucky indeed if it doesn't take them months and months to convince themselves, not to speak of the Spaniards, that "will relinquish" means "must relinquish." They are doomed to a desperate struggle with moods, tenses, and persons, and meanwhile BLANCO and his subordinates will collect and divide customs receipts with feverish industry. To think of an American General or Admiral pacing the streets of Havana and muttering to himself complicated rules about futurity, intention, and command is calculated to bring tears to every sympathetic eye. And it must be confessed that if the protocol says "Spain will relinquish," our representatives are likely to get little comfort from the grammars.

It has generally been supposed that only in this country and in England were people much concerned about the relation between art and morality, and it is distinctly surprising to learn that even in France there are folks who cannot separate the artist from his or her respect for the proprieties. Such is the fact, however. Boston rejected the "Bacchante," and Condé-sur-Escaut, a village near Valenciennes, has indignantly forbidden the erection within its limits of a monument to Mlle. CLAIRON. That distinguished actress was born at Condé-sur-Escaut, and gave the place about all of whatever fame it possesses, but the inhabitants insist that her life was not an edifying one, and they are determined that their Young Persons shall not be set to asking questions about her. So the lady's Parisian admirers, after going to the expense of having a fine statue made of her, have been told to put it somewhere, anywhere, else than in Condé-sur-Escaut. Poor CLAIRON! She had a wretched childhood and a troubled, though glorious, career, and now, ninety-five years after her tragical death, her native village refuses to perpetuate her memory!

The Revolt Against Quay.

From The Philadelphia Press, (Rep.)

Pennsylvania has not in this generation passed through such a period of political unrest as it is doing now. Party lines are relaxed, and "go as you please" is the rule of political action. The moving cause of this is dissatisfaction with machine rule in this State. It has been borne long in patience, but thousands of Republicans now realize that patience has ceased to be a virtue, and that the machine rule must be broken, since it has become intolerable. This dissatisfaction has a legitimate vent in the election of members of the Legislature. In that contest the machine men are known and will be advertised liberally before election day. These should be left at home, and only men who own themselves elected to the Legislature.

There is scarcely any room for doubt that the next Legislature will contain a majority of members opposed to Mr. Quay, and that his Senatorial career will end with the present Congress. Most reflecting Republicans would be content to have the revolution stop here, but avalanches once started must be allowed to take their course. The Republican discontent will inevitably manifest itself also in a great falling off in the vote for the Republican State ticket.

NUGGETS.

Effect of Vegetarianism.

After Nebuchadnezzar had been confined to a grass diet for a while he must have felt as though he had made an ass of himself.—Boston Transcript.

Had the Best of It.

Cora—Pauline is smarter than you, my dear. She can accompany the new tenor on the piano.

Perdita—Yes, but I can accompany him on my bicycle.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Fateful Symptoms.

"I believe Clarinda is engaged to young Sampson."

"Why?"

"Well, when he first called here she used to tell us everything he said, and now she doesn't tell us anything."—Detroit Free Press.

One Man's Theory.

She—So you don't think women will ever succeed as railway engineers?

He—Of course not.

She—And why, pray?

He—They would lose too much time holding up their trains at crossings.—Chicago News.

Politics in Georgia:

"I carry my ward in my vest pocket," shouted a man to-day.

"Nonsense," remarked a bystander. "I'll carry more votes on election day than any ten men in town."

"But how?"

"I'm a street car conductor."—Atlanta Journal.

AN EXPERIENCE.

From The Washington Star.

We needed the money, so where was the harm?
We knowed we could carry the debt.
We drawed up the papers an' mortgaged the farm,
An' bought what we'd wanted to get.
An' it isn't the money the enterprise cost
Whose memory rankles an' stings,
But the brains we wore out an' the time that we lost
Over debits an' credits an' things.

We agreed that economy was our main chance;
So we opened, with ardor intense,
A book that was ruled off to show at a glance
Each item of gain or expense.
We might have learnt dancin' or grammar, or Greek,
Or to play on the mandolin strings
In the time we kep' figgerin', week after week,
Over debits an' credits an' things.

These business transactions—they're simple at first,
But they're never jes' what you intend;
An' there's no one seems able to tell you the worst,
Or when you'll arrive at the end.
It's no use to kick—though it does seem a shame,
Whose remembrance resentfully clings,
To pay half a dollar fur signin' your name
To debits an' credits an' things.

My friend, you kin bet when we git out o' debt
We will never git in any more.
But the future has comforts. It's pleasant to let
Our thoughts seek that beautiful shore
Where there's gold in the street. An' what makes it complete
Is the fact that your wanderin' wings,
Wherever they lead you, won't cause you to meet
With debits an' credits an' things.

EPISCOPAL COUNCIL OPENS

Bishops, Clergy, and Lay Delegates Begin Their Sessions in Washington.

THE CHURCH AND EXPANSION

Bishop Tuttle Preaches a Sermon Bearing Upon the Religious Aspect of the New Questions in Our Foreign Policy.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—With impressive ceremonies the triennial council of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States opened at 11 o'clock this morning at that old landmark of Episcopal worship at the National capital, Epiphany Church.

Among the lay delegates were observed Chief Justice Fuller of the United States Supreme Court of the lay delegation from Chicago; J. Pierpont Morgan, William Bayard Cutting, Francis Lynde Stetson, and Capt. A. T. Mahan, representing New York, and George C. Thomas and James S. Biddle of Philadelphia; while the clergy was represented by many prominent in the Church work of the country, including the Rev. Morgan Dix of New York, who will probably officiate as presiding officer of the House of Clergy and Lay Delegates.

Promptly at 11 o'clock the strains of the great church organ and the mixed voices of the choir floated through the edifice, initiating the council with the imposing entrance of the Bishops. The venerable Right Rev. Dr. J. Williams of Connecticut, the patriarch of the body, was necessarily absent by reason of his advanced age and infirmity, and so, too, was Bishop Clark of Rhode Island. First in point of service came the Right Rev. Bishop Whipple of Minnesota. Following him came Bishop Wilmer of Alabama, Bishop Neeley of Maine, Bishop Tuttle of Missouri, Bishop Whittle of Virginia, and the other heads of the Church, the young and new members of this high office closing the procession.

Bishop Whipple conducted the service and led the opening prayer. Then followed the service of the Episcopal Church, Bishop Neeley reading the Epistle, Bishop Wilmer the Gospel, and all the Bishops uniting in repeating the Creed. The Rev. Dr. McKim of Epiphany made the announcement of Dr. Williams's absence, and that Bishop Whipple would preside over the assemblage of Bishops until a presiding officer was chosen. The business sessions of both houses were announced to begin at 3:30 P. M.

Bishop Tuttle of Missouri then ascended the pulpit and delivered the sermon. In opening his discourse, the text of which was Isaiah, liv., 2, the Bishop said:

"The opposing forces of progress and conservatism are represented in our minds. 'Lengthen the cords' is the motto blazoned on the banners of the one, and 'Strengthen the stake' on the banners of the other.

"Wide—aye, wide—the work of the Church should be. Extension is in the air for us Americans now. If we fall into line at its bugle blast, some may claim that it will be to our risk and harm; that it is an unwonted call, an out-of-the-way call, an unfit call to such as we are. Be that as it may, the logical course of events is a force not to be counted out, and it may make the sounding of bugle calls and the rolling forward of the chariot wheels of destiny things that we cannot stop if we would.

"We who think are startled and subdued and awed at the responsibilities devolved upon the Union now. If the things which we are looking at as citizens are wide and far and deep, how shall we bear it if the Church cowers and draws back and lies down? We ought to be, we want to be, the hammer and the arm driving it to strike hard. Hawaii, Puerto Rico—go forward to possess the land. The Philippines—if the flag we honor and love is to float sovereign there—go ye in there also. And if the forceful logic of events that we wot of lift the flag into prominence over other regions yet—go ye there, too, to bide and work and help and save.

"We may find China likely to be our neighbor, even in the the ordinary sense of mundane locality. In the literal sense and in the catechism's sense she has been our neighbor for years. We have tried to do a little something for her. There shall be an asking and a pleading and a demanding that we do more things for her. A huge dark arm of the earth's housekeeping she is, but it is no good to get scores of men and set them to bail darkness out of the earth with buckets. So, for China, we shall be constrained more and more in heart and conscience to let Christ's Gospel light in. For Japan a stage of awakeninfi from her blindness is upon her. Africa is to be helped and other places nearer at home on our continent.

"Then, for our own countrymen, shall this Church be content with any narrower aim than to be in zeal and duty and sympathy with the American Church? We need not the fact that we are gathered in the Nation's capital to remind us how thick and fast are growing the Nation's responsibilities which are centring here. We humbly claim that we have helped a little in the reconciliation of North and South and the softening of prejudices East and West which have culminated in the wonderful reunion of hearts and hands recently witnessed and so abundantly welcomed.

"The Anglo-Saxon race seems harnessed to the twofold work of giving to the world the sweets of personal liberty and the restraints of order, without which liberty cannot be preserved. The Anglo-Saxon Church would go hand in hand with the Anglo-Saxon race and proclaim by such fact, if her proclamation be heard, that in the long run the sweets and restraints are dependent on the acceptance in the heart of God's truth, God's laws, and God's guidance."

The actual business of the Council began at 3:30 o'clock, when the two houses met separately. The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix of New York City was unanimously chosen presiding officer of the House of Deputies. The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Hutchins of Concord, Mass., was chosen Secretary of the Council.

The committee appointed at the last Council to report upon the religion of the constitution submitted its report to Dr. Elliott of Washington. It was determined to take up the constitution to-morrow and make it a continuous special order until disposed of. This brings immediately to the front some questions relating to the church, including the name by which the Episcopal Church in America will hereafter be known, the last Council having designated it the "Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America." According to the rules of the Council this change must be passed upon again at this Council.

A communication in Spanish was received from the Filipino delegates now in the city. A special committee was named to translate the document and lay it before the house.

It was determined to make a pilgrimage on the 15th inst. to Jamestown Island, in the James River, Va., where, in 1607, the Episcopal Church was first founded in this country.

The house was informed that a deputation from the Church of England in Canada was in the city and desired to confer with the Council. Thereupon it was resolved that the Houses of Bishops and Deputies meet together at 10:30 next Friday and receive the deputation representing the Canadian Church.

The House of Bishops organized by electing Bishop Doane of Albany as presiding officer and re-electing the Rev. Dr. Samuel Hart of Hartford as Secretary. A dispatch was sent to Bishop Williams of Connecticut, Senior Bishop in the Church, expressing cordial greetings and assurances of affection. The Bishops also accepted the invitation for a pilgrimage to Jamestown Island on the 15th.

INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTION

Returns for August Show an Increase Over August, 1897, of $11,006,235.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The monthly statement of the collections of internal revenue for the month of August shows a net increase over August, 1897, of $11,006,235. The receipts from the several sources of revenue and the increase or decrease as compared with August, 1897, are given as follows:

Spirits, $6,787,513; decrease, $207,645; Tobacco, $4,111,128; increase, $1,368,724. Fermented liquors, $7,053,661; increase, $5,418,860. Oleomargarine, $131,354; increase, $64,923. Special taxes not elsewhere enumerated, $1,289,335; miscellaneous, $3,098,510; increase, $3,072,036. The several items from which special taxes were received are given as follows:

Bankers, $971,944; billiard rooms, $98,700; brokers' stocks, bonds, &c., $101,958; brokers, commercial, $48,123; brokers, Custom House, $2,202; brokers, pawn, $11,269; bowling alleys, $17,139; circuses, $6,058; exhibitions not otherwise provided for, $12,039; theatres, &c., $19,908; mixed flour, $755; legacies, $5,057; documentary and proprietary stamps, $3,067,514; playing cards, $12,438; penalties, $12,266. The net increase for the last two months over the corresponding period last year was $19,337,946.

THE BOROUGH SCHOOL BOARD.

Several Buildings to be Rented for Kindergartens—Report of Sites for New Schools Approved.

At a regular meeting of the Borough School Board for Manhattan and Bronx yesterday afternoon, the Committee on Sites and Buildings recommended that several buildings be rented for kindergartens. A store at 1,637 First Avenue, corner of Eighty-fifth Street, opposite Public School No. 77, was recommended. The store is roomy, has good light, and can be made to answer for school purposes. A two-story building at 180 Cherry Street, two doors from Public School No. 149, which can be fitted up for two kindergarten classes and two primary grades, was also recommended. Public School No. 149 has at present ten half-day classes taught by nine teachers; Public School No. 136, on the opposite side of the block, has half-day classes in the primary department, and Public School No. 2, on Henry Street, is also overcrowded. At 122 Avenue C, corner of Eighth Street, a large room, with a connecting yard 20 by 25 feet, was recommended as suitable for a mixed kindergarten. In Public School No. 36, at 710 East Ninth Street, there are 850 seats, with desks and an attendance of 895 pupils. Two classes of grade 1-A are crowded into the front part of the hall, and many of the children seem to be barely five years old. The other buildings recommended are at 55 and 60 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and at 1,458 Amsterdam Avenue, stores well adapted to use as classrooms.

The report received the unanimous approval of the board, and arrangements for the leasing of these places will be perfected immediately. Commissioner Adams of the Committee on Sites and Buildings said these places had been selected from fifty or sixty buildings which had been offered. To establish a complete full-day system a great many more buildings are needed, and he stated that a number of buildings were still under consideration and would be brought up at the next meeting of the board. The assembly room of the Hebrew Technical School for Women, which was offered to the board as a kindergarten gratis, was also accepted.

A report of sites for new school buildings from the Committee on Sites and Buildings was submitted. It showed the localities where school accommodations were needed most, and suggested the following sites for new buildings: Twelve lots at One Hundred and First Street and Columbus Avenue, twelve lots at One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and the Boulevard, a plot of ground at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Lenox Avenue, and a plot of ground at One Hundred and Eighty-second Street and Wadsworth Avenue. These properties, the report showed, could be bought for an aggregate sum of $373,750. The report was approved and will be added to the budget for 1899.

The Committee on Teachers reproted that since the last meeting of the board, pursuant to the provisions of the by-laws, the committee has given its approval to the increase in salaries of 164 principals, 1,529 teachers who hold licenses No. 1, 228 women teachers who have served meritoriously for ten consecutive years, and all the teachers who have served meritoriously for fifteen consecutive years. These increases were made subject to the financial ability of the board and took effect Oct. 1.

A paper was read alleging that at Public School No. 1, at 30 Vandewater Street, where the training school now occupies a portion of the building, a number of children had been refused admission to the grammar and primary grades. Mr. Kelly stated that forty girls in the grammar grades had been crowded out and that thirty-two girls and sixteen boys had been refused admission to the primary grades. He said at present there are twenty-two classes in twenty-one rooms.

Mr. Taft said these conditions were only temporary, and that as soon as the new training school in One Hundred and Nineteenth Street was completed Public School No. 1 would be relieved of the present overcrowding. The matter was referred to the Committee on High Schools for investigation.

The question of setting aside Oct. 19 as a day to observe appropriate ceremonies commemorative of Gen. Lafayette's service to the United States during the Revolutionary War came up before the board for consideration. Mr. Little moved that the last hour of the school session on Oct. 19 be taken up in all the schools for appropriate exercises. The motion was unanimously adopted.

Owing to the recent resignation of Commissioner Prentiss from the Central Board an election was held to choose a delegate from the Borough Board to fill the vacancy, Commissioner Richard H. Adams being elected.

NEW SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

Names of the Men Appointed by the Mayor Not Announced.

It was expected that the names of the three new members of the Board of Education appointed yesterday by Major Van Wyck would be announced at the meeting of the Borough Board. The Mayor's notification of the appointments, however, was not received. While the names of the new members have not yet been given out officially, it is generally understood that those who have been appointed are George Livingston of 160 Fifth Avenue, Morris E. Sterne of 60 Broadway, and Theodeus Moriarty of 150 East Twenty-third Street. Mr. Livingston and Mr. Moriarty were formerly Commissioners of the Board of Education under Mayor Strong's administration, and Mr. Sterne was School Trustee of the Twelfth Ward up to the time of the abolishing of the office.

Superintendent Maxwell left the city yesterday afternoon for Glens Falls to attend the sixteenth annual council of School Superintendents of the State of New York. The council opened yesterday and will continue until to-morrow afternoon. Mr. Maxwell is expected back Saturday morning.

The lectures in the great hall of the American Museum of Natural History will begin next Tuesday night, when Mr. W. Elliot Griffis will lecture on "China." To-morrow evening at Public School No. 85, at Willis Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, the first of eleven lectures on American history will be given by H. W. Elson.

THE BOARD OF CLASSIFICATION.

Decision as to the Jurisdiction of the General Appraisers.

In a decision handed down yesterday, the Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers decided that the jurisdiction of the board, as conferred by Section 14 of the Act of June 10, 1890, extends only to a review of the decision of the Collector as to the rate and amount of duties, &c. It does not include a case where the Collector reliquidates an entry under orders from the Secretary of the Treasury by virtue of some special legislative authority empowering the Secretary to make such an order. In such case the Collector is the mere agent of the Secretary, and the decision reached is not the decision of the Collector, but that of the Secretary.

The board decided also that they will not consider the propriety of a reliquidation made under a department order by the authority vested in the Secretary by Section 25 of the Tariff act of 1894, relating to the value of foreign coins, and authorizing the assumption of values therefor different from those estimated by the Director of the Mint, and promulgated quarterly by the Secretary of the Treasury.

KLONDIKE WELL PROVISIONED.

The Transportation Companies Have 20,000 Tons of Food There.

SEATTLE, Washington, Oct. 5.—An estimate of the amount of provisions on the Yukon River indicates that there will be no need of a Government relief expedition this Winter. The two big transportation companies have at least 20,000 tons at various points on the river.

The North American Trading and Transportation Company is credited with these figures: At Dawson, 4,000 tons; Fort Cudahy, 1,500 tons; Circle City, 1,500 tons; Fort Yukon, 1,500 tons; Rampart City, 1,000 tons; Eagle City, 500 tons; Perry City, 100 tons.

The Alaska Commercial Company has about the same amounts on hand, except at Dawson, where it has about 7,000 tons.

Trading posts have recently been established by the two companies on the Koyukok River, the Alaska Commercial Company locating at Arctic City and the North American Trading and Transportation Company at Perry City, five miles above.

Bones of Mammoths in the Klondike.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 5.—Alexander Stafford of Lethbridge, Alberta, has just returned from the Klondike and reports the finding on his claim of several tusks and bones of mammoths and mastodons

CHINESE EMPEROR ALIVE?

Official Announcement that He Lives and Is on Good Terms with the Dowager Empress.

DISPATCHES SAY HE IS DEAD

A London Correspondent Says He Was Poisoned to Death and that Attacks on Europeans Continue.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The Chinese Embassy here is in receipt of a dispatch from Pekin, dated to-day, stating the greatest harmony prevails between the Emperor and Dowager Empress. The dispatch adds that the latter, seeing the danger of rushing sweeping reforms, consented to advise the Emperor in the general management of affairs and as to the best way of introducing reforms.

Continuing, the dispatch says circumstances have shown it to be necessary that six Councilors who were urging the Emperor to undertake inopportune reforms be put to death. After referring to the punishment of the others, the dispatch says that since his dismissal from the Tsung-li-Yamen Li Hung Chang has abstained from participating in public affairs.

The Pekin correspondent of The Daily Chronicle, telegraphing Monday, says: "The Emperor has been poisoned in the palace. Rioting was resumed yesterday and five Chinese were killed. The attacks upon Europeans continue."

PARIS, Oct. 5.—The Chinese Legation here publishes an official communication formally denying all reports of the death of the Emperor of China.

GERMAN MARINES FOR PEKIN.

A Detachment of Thirty Will Guard the Legation There.

BERLIN, Oct. 5.—The German warship Kaiserin Augusta has left Kiao-Chau for Taku, at the entrance of the Pei-Ho River, with thirty marines, who will be sent to Pekin to act as a guard for the German Legation there.

Prince Henry of Prussia has been appointed to command the squadron intended for the protection of German interests at Pekin and elsewhere in China.

THE CAUSE OF CHINA'S STRIFE.

Consul Ho Yow, at San Francisco, Says It Is Religion.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 5.—In a signed interview regarding the recent disturbances near Pekin, Ho Yow, the Chinese Consul here, says:

"I believe that the recent trouble in China is due to religion; to efforts of the missionaries to carry on their work and the antagonistic relations existing between the Chinese who still cling to their faith of centuries past and those who have adopted the ideas of the Christian religion. I do not think it will result seriously, owing to the fact that they have a lack of co-operation."

OUR SHIPS LEAVE FOR CHINA.

The Boston and Nero Depart from Manila for Hongkong.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The naval fleet in China will in a few days consist of four vessels—the Baltimore, Boston, Petrel, and Nero. The announcement of the ordering of the Baltimore and Petrel was made a day or two ago, and to-day the Navy Department announces the departure from Manila for Hongkong of the Boston and the collier Nero.

The understanding at the department is that the Boston will be docked if there is no occasion for her services at or near Pekin, but if the situation at the Chinese capital becomes more threatening, the repairs to the Boston will be deferred and she will be added to the vessels already representing the United States.

MINISTER STRAUS IN TURKEY.

He Arrives at Constantinople to Succeed Dr. Angell.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 5.—Mr. Oscar S. Straus, the new United States Minister to Turkey, who was appointed to succeed Dr. James B. Angell in May last, the latter resigning, has arrived here, having left Vienna on Monday last.

THE TURKS MUST LEAVE CRETE.

The Collective Note of the Powers Formally Presented.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 5.—The collective note of Great Britain, France, Italy, and Russia demanding the withdrawal of the Turkish troops in the Island of Crete was presented to the Turkish Government this morning.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—The ultimatum of the powers to Turkey insists that the Turkish troops must evacuate the Island of Crete within a month from to-day, and their withdrawal must commence within a fortnight at the latest.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S ESCAPE.

Royal Party Came Near Being Hurled from a Carriage.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—Queen Victoria, her daughter, the ex-Empress Frederick of Germany, and Princess Adolphe of Schaumburg-Lippe had a narrow escape from death while driving at Balmoral, Scotland, on Monday. The horses of her Majesty's carriage bolted, the coachman lost control of them, and a serious accident was only averted by the horses turning into the woods, where the carriage stuck between the trees.

The members of the royal party were severely shaken and much alarmed, but otherwise they were not injured.

GLOOMY OUTLOOK IN JAMAICA.

The Tobacco and Excise Law Depresses Industrial Interests.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 5.—The industrial outlook here grows gloomier daily. This morning one of the leading newspapers announced that, owing to the depression, many well-to-do colonists, besides a number of the poorer ones, are deserting the island.

This refers to the important fact that, owing to the Government's arbitrary action in enforcing the tobacco and excise law passed last year, in spite of popular protests and a memorial to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, most of the tobacco cultivators have given up that business. These include all the Cuban cultivators who were domiciled here, and who, with their expert employes, are returning with a chance of success to Cuba, being disgusted with their experiences in Jamaica.

Many of the principal factories are closing for the same cause, and the Government has now hastily appointed a commission to inquire into the matter. The commission will meet to-morrow.

Report on the War Filed in Germany.

BERLIN, Oct. 5.—Count A. von Goetzen, a cavalry officer on the general staff of the Imperial Staff, and formerly Military Attaché to the German Embassy at Washington, who was commissioned by Emperor William to accompany the United States Army during the Hispano-American war for purposes of observation, delivered his report to the Emperor yesterday evening. Afterward Count Goetzen dined at the Imperial Palace.

The Rescue of a Norwegian Bark.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The Norwegian bark Sichem, Capt. Lorensen, from Appalachicola June 13 for Buenos Ayres, was picked up by the Italian bark Spems on Sept. 3. The Captain, first and second officers, and three of the crew were dead, and there was nobody aboard the vessel capable of navigating her. The first officer of the Spems took charge of the Sichem and navigated her to Barbados.

FORMAL APPEAL FOR DREYFUS.

Application for a Revision of His Case Made in Court.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—A formal application for a revision of the Dreyfus case was entered to-day on the docket of the Court of Cassation. The procedure for reopening the case has, therefore, definitely commenced.

M. Lasies, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, will be prosecuted for sending an insulting letter to Gen. Chanoine, Minister of War, in connection with the Dreyfus case.

The Anglo-American Feeling.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The Daily Chronicle publishes this morning an interview with New York State Senator Frank D. Pavey, and The Daily News one with Sir Charles Tupper, the Canadian statesman, both of whom dilate upon the growth of the Anglo-American entente as a genuine and enduring sentiment, Sir Charles Tupper testifying to the sincerity of the feeling as affecting Canada.

PEER'S SON FOUND DEAD.

The Hon. William M. Strutt Drowned in a Bathtub in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 5.—The Hon. William Strutt, aged twenty-three years, son and heir of Baron Belper of Kingston Hall, Derby, England, and nephew of the Earl of Dunmore, a Scotch peer, who is a lord in waiting to Queen Victoria, was found dead in the bathtub in his apartments at the West End Hotel at 8 A. M. to-day.

The body, which was entirely submerged in the water that filled the tub, was discovered by the man and maid servants of the young man. From its condition the body must have been in the tub for some time. The hotel people were immediately notified, and the Coroner took charge of the body.

The Countess of Dunmore, who is a daughter of the Earl of Leicester and an aunt of the dead man, was found at the home of Mrs. Hinman Clark, where she is a guest, with Lady Dunmore and the latter's two daughters. She was much shocked at the sad news, and stated positively that the young man could not have committed suicide. Mr. Strutt, the Countess said, was subject to fainting spells, and must have been attacked with one when in the water. Countess Dunmore said the whole party would return to England on Oct. 20 and take the body with them.

An autopsy revealed the fact that Mr. Strutt's lungs were full of water and that he had drowned in the bathtub. Nothing was shown to indicate that he had taken his own life.

FINES UNDER THE RAINES LAW.

No Provision Made for Imprisonment on Account of Non-Payment.

LYONS, N. Y., Oct. 5.—Justice Nash has rendered a decision to the effect that the Raines law does not provide for imprisonment on account of the non-payment of fines imposed for the violation of the excise laws of the State.

The decision was rendered in the habeas corpus case of Frederick W. Raymor, the proprietor of a "Raines law" hotel at Sodus Point, who had been convicted of selling liquor on Sunday, and had been sentenced to fifty days' imprisonment in default of the payment of a fifty-dollar fine.

FAMOUS FULLER CASE SETTLED.

The Metropolitan Insurance Company Wins Final Judgment.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 5.—The famous case of Dr. Austin B. Fuller against the Metropolitan Insurance Company, which has been in litigation for six years and which involves over $100,000, came to an end in the Superior Court to-day with final judgment, entered in favor of the insurance company. The plaintiffs to-day confessed judgment when the case came up for its third trial.

The money involved represented assigned policies purchased by Dr. Fuller and his wife. The records which went up to the Supreme Court, in the various phases of the case, were the largest ever made in the history of the court.

Burlesque on "Cyrano de Bergerac."

Another version of "Cyrano de Bergerac" is promised for production in the near future in the shape of a burlesque, with Henry E. Dixey in the title rôle. The arrangements for the production had not yet been completed, Edward E. Rice said yesterday afternoon, and he expressed much surprise to learn that the fact that he had intended to feature Mr. Dixey in the part had become known, as it had been his intention to keep the matter quiet until everything was ready. Mr. Rice would say nothing more than that the burlesque would be an elaborate production.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The fiftieth performance of "A Runaway Girl" at Daly's Theatre will take place to-morrow evening.

The orchestra under the direction of Emil Paur has been engaged to accompany Sauer, the pianist, at his début in this country at the Metropolitan Opera House on Jan. 10.

Rehearsals have begun at the Casino for the new play which has been adapted by Sydney Rosenfeld, entitled "A Dangerous Maid," and which is destined for production in four weeks.

Managers Mordaunt & Block have engaged William Courtleigh for their stock company. Mr. Courtleigh will make his first appearance with the company Monday in the new version of "Leah."

Paul M. Potier, the playwright, arrived in this country Tuesday from Europe on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. He called on Charles Frohman yesterday to pay his respects, but found Mr. Frohman was out of town.

George Homans and Hugh C. Quarles have purchased "The Ragged Regiment" from the author, R. N. Stevens. Messrs. Homans and Quarles will immediately organize a company and put the play on tour early in November.

"Mr. Barnes of New York" will be revived by the Donnelly Stock Company at the Murray Hill Theatre next week. May Ingham and Robert Drouet will assume the characters played by Emily Rigl and J. H. Gilmore in the original production.

A new "rain ballet" will be introduced Monday night at Koster & Bial's in their production of "In Gotham." The ballet will be danced in a steady downpour of rain, while the dancers will be under the cover of umbrellas that will scintillate with electrical lights of various colors. There will be sunbursts, rainbows, and the finale will be danced by the entire company in a shower of gold.

During the series of performances of "Aïda" to be given at the American Theatre by the Castle Square Opera Company Mrs. Yvonne de Treville and Miss Effie Stewart will alternate as Aïda, Miss Lizzie Macnichol and Miss Grace Romaine as Amneris, Joseph F. Sheehan and William Lavin as Rhadames, and William G. Stewart and Harry L. Chase as Amanasro. Herbert Witherspoon, a basso, who recently returned from Paris, will make his début as Ramfis.

The condition of Victor Herbert has improved to such an extent that his physician has given him permission to leave New York for a time to join his work in Pittsburg, where he will conduct the concerts of the Twenty-second Regiment Band at the exposition for three weeks, and after that the concerts of the Pittsburg Symphony Orchestra. It is Mr. Herbert's intention to return to his city at some time to be decided upon in the near future to conduct an author's performance of "The Fortune Teller." Mr. Herbert left last night for Pittsburg.

The company which Manager Stevens secured to present Edwards & Stange's new opera, "The Jolly Musketeer," is worthy of note. In it are two former prima donnas of "The Bostonians," Miss Bertha Waldegger and Miss Helena Fredericks, and two former leading comedians of the McCaull Opera Company, Jeff de Angelis and Harry McDonough. The company, which is at present playing a successful engagement in Philadelphia, will, after Francis Wilson concludes his engagement at the Broadway Theatre, be seen for the first time in this city in the new opera for four weeks.

A very elaborate and complete prospectus of the grand opera season of 1898-9, under the direction of Maurice Grau, at the Metropolitan Opera House, has been prepared by Ralph Edwards and will be distributed for the general information of the public. It is in the form of a book containing fifty-four pages, and including, among other things, the names of the occupants of the stockholders' boxes, an outline of the programme mapped out for the coming season, a list of the names of the artists under engagement, the repertory of operas from which the various productions will be taken, and a biographical sketch of the new members of the company. The greater part of the book is devoted to handsome half-tone pictures of all the old-time favorites and many of the new artists who will make their first appearance in this country under Mr. Grau's management.

ROOSEVELT THEIR GUEST

Members of Loyal Legion Cheer His Dinner Speech Wildly.

SEVERAL MEMBERS OFFENDED

District Attorney Gardiner and Others Leave the Banquet Hall—"Politics," Said Col. Gardiner.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt was the guest of honor at the regular October dinner of the New York State Commandery of the Loyal Legion, given last night at Delmonico's. He arrived at the dining hall at 9:30 o'clock in company with Gen. Charles H. T. Collis direct from the ratification meeting at Carnegie Hall, and remained throughout the evening. Col. Roosevelt's presence aroused much enthusiasm in the big assemblage of military and naval officers, active and retired, and some bitterness and discord.

Although the Loyal Legion, as an organization, is supposed to abhor politics, its rules were broken slightly last night. When Col. Roosevelt was led forward blushing to a seat on the left of the presiding officer, amid the wild cheers of a majority of the officers present, several of the members of the order were seen to quietly leave the hall. Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, the second oldest member of the commandery, promptly left the banquet hall and unhesitatingly characterized the manner of Col. Roosevelt's introduction as "a political move."

"Col. Roosevelt," said he to the reporters while putting on his coat preparatory to leaving the hall, "comes here with that man Collis, whom the Mayor of our city only yesterday brought to book and whom I and the Grand Jury will attend to later. It is the first time in the history of the Loyal Legion that a guest has been brought here in such an ostentatious manner. It is usual at these dinners for the name of a guest to be presented to the Loyal Legion beforehand by the member who desires to invite him. The name is passed upon, and when the guest arrives he is seated quietly and unostentatiously.

"Col. Roosevelt is brought here with a flourish of trumpets, and the mere fact that he is a candidate for a political office makes the present case a display of very bad taste. I don't purpose to stay here, and be a party to it, and many other members are of my opinion."

Col. Gardiner's views were approved by Gen. Charles G. Bartlett, who also left the banquet hall. Other members left during Col. Roosevelt's speech, but these would not give the reason for their leaving.

Despite this incident, the Loyal Legion dinner was a notably brilliant affair. Among the 400 present were many heroes of the last war, including Major Gen. Chaffee, Capt. Cook of the cruiser Brooklyn, and a score of military and naval officers of lesser rank. The dining room was decorated with flags and bunting, and the galleries were filled with the wives and daughters of distinguished military men. Among these was Mrs. Schley, who was complimented with cheers by the diners below.

Capt. Henry A. Glassford, Senior Vice Commander of the commandery, presided in the absence of the Commander, Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, who is in Washington. After the post-prandial singing of "America" by the diners, Gen. Martin F. McMahon read a paper, entitled "An Unlucky Ship," in which he gave the history of the old frigate Chesapeake.

While this paper was being read, Col. Roosevelt and Gen. Collis appeared at the rear of the hall. They were immediately recognized by several of the diners. Col. Roosevelt, who looked dusty and tired in an ordinary street dress, devoured a plate of oysters with avidity while awaiting the close of Gen. McMahon's address.

Then he was led up through the centre aisle, between the tables, amid a roar of cheers and Rough Rider yells, to the presiding officer's chair, when he was introduced. He smiled broadly and spoke briefly.

He expressed an unwillingness to attempt to speak at length of the operations in Cuba in the presence of Gen. Chaffee, who knew so much more about them than he. "But probably after all," he said, "the man who did the minor part should tell of it rather than the man who did the major part."

Col. Roosevelt then spoke in glowing terms of Gen. Chaffee's work during the campaign, and incidentally related some funny anecdotes about him and other officers.

"I would like to say one thing, gentlemen," continued Col. Roosevelt, earnestly. "I don't know whether you appreciate how deeply I feel the honor of being among you by courtesy and having right at last to call you comrades. Ours was a great war and ours a little war, but I hope you think we acquitted ourselves not unworthily."

"I will always uphold the honor of the volunteers, but I know you will agree with me, our one sincere cause for thankfulness is that the American people are at last awake to an understanding of the splendid debt it owes to our regular army. It has not always been popular heretofore to speak of the regular army from the stump, because the men had no votes, but I was proud to hear the tremendous cheering at a political meeting to-night when I eulogized the American regulars.

"It will be a bad day when the American people unlearn the lesson that was taught at Manila, at Santiago, and throughout Cuba and Puerto Rico, and fail to remember the fact that we are bound to see that the army and navy are brought up to the highest standard of perfection, because they are the sword and shield of the Nation."

Col. Roosevelt's speech was received with wild applause.

Capt. Cook then made a few extemporaneous remarks, and the meeting came to a close with the singing of "Marching Through Georgia."

After the meeting, Col. Roosevelt was kept busy for an hour signing his name on menu cards for enthusiastic applicants.

The action of Col. Gardiner in leaving the hall was then taken up in various groups and caused excited discussion.

"It is absolutely silly to act like that," was the comment of Gen. McMahon. "Col. Roosevelt was invited to be present here long before he was nominated for Governor, and came here in the regular way."

Gen. Collis was highly indignant. "I brought Col. Roosevelt here," he said, "as representing the true type of American soldier. I did not caution him not to make any political allusions during his address because I knew him to be too instinctively a gentleman to do so."

THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday continued its work of passing upon the estimates for the expenses of the city departmests for the coming year. The heads of several of the departments were put through a rigid examination by the Mayor.

The Health Department asked for $1,271,-207.50, an increase of $283,949.09. The Mayor asked President Murphy to explain the increases, but he was unable to give an explanation that was satisfactory. The Mayor then instructed the President to have his subordinates send statements to the board explaining the increases.

A very large increase was asked for by the Police Department. It was explained that the increases in the salaries of the policemen in Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond accounted for a large part of the additional amount asked for. The department was allowed for 1898 $11,359,144.02. Its estimate for next year is $12,521,066.40.

"Do you have patrolmen do painters' and carpenters' work?" asked the Mayor of President York.

"Sometimes, but only in emergency cases," was the reply.

"You shouldn't have them do that work at all," said the Mayor. "Let policemen do only policemen's work. Get mechanics to do the work that belongs to them, and clerks to do clerical work."

President York said the department needed sixteen new launches, at $5,000 each, to thoroughly patrol the river and harbor, and that the present launches were antiquated. He said $100,000 was needed for a new police station in Long Island City. The Mayor said he thought a new police station could be built for $50,000.

When an increase for improvements in the department in Brooklyn came up, the Mayor said: "The reform board should have made some of these improvements over there. Instead of that it appointed during the last few days of its term 1,200 policemen,1,150 of whom were Republicans."

The board further considered the Police Department estimates in executive session.

IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.

The manufacturers of Castoria have been compelled to spend hundreds of thousands of dollars to familiarize the public with the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. This has been necessitated by reason of pirates counterfeiting the Castoria trade-mark. This counterfeiting is a crime not only against the proprietors of Castoria, but against the growing generation. All persons should be careful to see that Castoria bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, if they would guard the health of their children. Parents and mothers, in particular, ought to carefully examine the Castoria advertisements which have been appearing in this paper, and to remember that the wrapper of every bottle of genuine Castoria bears the fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, under whose supervision it has been manufactured continuously for over thirty years. —Phila. Bulletin.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The cards of invitation to the wedding ceremony and following reception of Mr. Harold Baring and Miss Marie Churchill have been issued and read as follows: "Mr. and Mrs. John Augustus Churchill request the honour of your presence at the marriage of their daughter Marie Heyl and Mr. Harold Herman John Baring on Monday afternoon, October the 24th, at half after four o'clock, at St. Thomas's Church." Cards of admission will be required at the church and are inclosed with the invitations. Mr. and Mrs. Churchill will receive with Mr. and Mrs. Baring at Mr. Churchill's, 44 West Fifty-first Street, from 5 until 7 P. M.

Mr. and Mrs. Baring will sail for England early in November, and will pass most of the Winter at Mr. Baring's country seat in Essex. They will go to the Riviera, and possibly to Egypt in the Spring.

***

Among the arrivals on the Kaiser Wilhelm on Tuesday, not already noticed in this column, were Mr. Loring Andrews, Mr. William Allen Butler, Jr., Mrs. Frank Witherbee, Mr. and Mrs. Francis L. Wellman, and M. Henri Cachard, the representative of Coudert Brothers in Paris. Maitre Cachard, as he is known in Paris, has many New York relatives, his mother having been Miss Chazoures of this city, and through her he is a cousin of the Brugieres, Montants, and other old New York families of French descent. He has won an enviable reputation among the legal fraternity in Paris since he went there to represent Coudert Brothers some years ago, and is the chief legal adviser of the American colony in Paris. M. Cachard, who is still a young man, has probably been the repository of more confidences and has managed or averted more divorce cases than any American lawyer who has ever practiced in Paris. He is interested in the rebuilding of the Panama Canal, and is confident that the work can be successfully completed within a reasonable time. M. Cachard's stay in this city will be brief. He has been put up at the leading clubs.

***

The Majestic brought home a long list of prominent people from Summer journeyings abroad yesterday. Among these returning travelers were Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Baldwin, Mrs. W. O. Barclay and Miss Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Duer, Mr. and Mrs. George Crocker, Mr. and Mrs. G. Dexter, Mr. A. Havemeyer, Mrs. W. F. Havemeyer and Miss Havemeyer, Mrs. Charles Lord, Mr. J. Clifford Moore, Mr. E. C. Perkins, Mrs. Edward Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Perry, Mrs. Alfred Roosevelt, Dr. and Mrs. Moses Allan Starr, and Mr. and Mrs. James Hude Beeckman. Mr. and Mrs. Beeckman went immediately on their arrival to the Astoria, which they will make their headquarters while they are putting their house in order for the Winter. They went abroad in July, intending to return and spend September at Newport, but found their visit so enjoyable that they prolonged their stay. Mr. and Mrs. Beeckman made a trip through Russia, and were at Hamburg during the season. They both look remarkably well, and were cordially welcomed back yesterday by many of their friends who happened to be in town.

***

Among the departures to-day on the Augusta Victoria will be Mrs. C. H. Godfrey, Miss Ada Godfrey, Mr. E. Drexel Godfrey, Mrs. M. Floyd-Jones, and Miss Harriet Wright. The sailing of Miss Godfrey would indicate that her marriage to Mr. Rossiter Betts will not take place this Autumn, as had been anticipated. Miss Wright sails to join her stepfather and her mother, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Huger Pratt, who went abroad in July, and who have decided to remain in Europe for another month at least.

***

Mrs. William F. Burden has left Newport, and is at the Astoria. Mrs. Burden is greatly improved in health, and despite her deep mourning looks remarkably well. Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, who closed their Newport cottage on Monday, are contemplating a trip to the Virginia Hot Springs. Mrs. Townsend Burden and Miss Evelyn Burden are in town from Newport, and may not return there. They were both shopping on the avenue yesterday, and were at the Astoria, as was also Mrs. James H. Kernochan, who arrived from Newport on Monday.

***

Ex-Commodore Gerry and Mr. Robert Goelet, who have recently been given decrees in the Rhode Island courts, were this year taxed for the first time on personal property there. Commodore Gerry pays assessments on $150,000 and Mr. Goelet on $250,000 of personal property in addition to the taxes on their real estate. A number of other Summer residents of Newport have recently been placed on the personal property tax list there. These include Prof. Agassiz, taxed on $240,000; Christopher M. Bell, on $50,000; William Cutting, on $20,500; Robert L. Gerry, on $500; Paul A. d'Hauteville, on $500; Arthur T. Kemp, on $7,500; Louis B. McCagg, on $10,000; Henry A. C. Taylor, on $100,000; F. Cope Whitehouse, on $5,000, and John J. Wysong, on $25,000. Mr. Samuel F. Barger and his son, Mr. Milton S. Barger, have followed the lead of ex-Commodore Gerry and Mr. Robert Goelet, and have declared their intention of becoming citizens of Newport, R. I.

***

It was in Chickering Hall that the famous amateur performance of "Patience," in which most of the prominent young men and women in New York took part, was given one Winter night about eighteen years ago, and many who were present on that memorable occasion will recall the incipient panic caused by the blocking of engines on their way to a near-by fire on Fifth Avenue, just in front of the building, caused by the hundreds of private carriages assembled there—a panic that, had it not been averted just in time by a few cool heads, would have decimated New York society of that day. The old hall is to be christened for its new lease of life this afternoon with the first of a series of musical matinées.

***

Some of the well-known people who spent the Summer at the quiet little interior New York village of Cazenovia are returning to town, and are enthusiastic over the pleasures of the past season there. Little mention is publicly made during the Summer of the life and entertainments of Cazenovia, but the place has one of the most exclusive and delightful of small society colonies in the country. Among those who were at Cazenovia this Summer were Mr. and Mrs. Sackett Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Park, Mrs. Vanderpoel, Mr. and Mrs. Anson Moran, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden, Mr. and Mrs. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Marié and the Misses Marié, and Mrs. Herman Le Roy of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Rodman Wister and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Krumbhaar of Philadelphia, and Miss Noble of New Orleans. A recent exhibition of tableaus given at the Music Hall and organized and arranged by Miss Leontine Marié, was very successful and was really the entertainment of the season.

***

Mr. Wilhelm H. Funk gave a private view at his studio, 41 Union Square, yesterday afternoon, of three recently finished portraits of the Countess of Aberdeen, her daughter, Lady Marjorie Gordon, and Mrs. J. Clinch-Smith of this city, formerly Miss Bertha L. Barnes of Chicago. The portrait of Lady Aberdeen is a full-length standing one. The pose is strong, the drawing good, and the color of the rich silk gown is well brought out. The portrait of Lady Gordon is a small, seated half-length, and has good expression and color. By far the most pleasing and artistic of the three pictures, however, is that of Mrs. Clinch-Smith, which is a bust portrait in an oval frame. The artist has portrayed Mrs. Smith as an ingénue in profile, with a light Summer evening gown of white stuff just falling from her shoulders, and with her finely turned head slightly raised. There is a wild rose in the dark brown hair, the only bit of color in the portrait, which is painted in a low key and is cool and soft in color and tone. Very effective are the regular classic features and the delicate complexion against the cool gray background. The portrait should be most satisfactory to the fair sitter and her friends.

***

Ex-Gov. Flower has just purchased a large and handsome residence at 599 Fifth Avenue for himself and the large house next but one adjoining 603 Fifth Avenue for his daughter, Mrs. Emma K. Schley. Gov. Flower and his daughter will be notable additions to the fashionable colony which has selected Upper Fifth Avenue for its new Winter abode.

***

Mention was made only yesterday morning in this column of the serious illness of the venerable Mrs. Gouverneur at her country residence at Needwood, Md. She died while the notice was being written, and her funeral will take place at Petersville, Md., to-day. Further details regarding this remarkable woman are given by a Baltimore paper, as follows: She was in her eighty-ninth year, and was the oldest member of the Lee family. She was born in Baltimore, and leaves a brother, Thomas Sim Lee, who resides at Needwood. She was the aunt of Charles O'D. Lee and Columbus Lee of Baltimore. Mrs. Gouverneur was the widow of Samuel Gouverneur, whose first wife was a daughter of President Monroe. She had for many years in her possession a most interesting correspondence between President Monroe and her husband.

She was also the granddaughter of Thomas Sim Lee, the second Governor of the State of Maryland, who succeeded Thomas Johnson during the Revolution, and who served from 1779 to 1783 and again from 1792 to 1794. Gov. Lee was a statesman and patriot and a man of distinguished ability. His wife was Mary Digges. Needwood, the home of the Lees, is a splendid estate, situated in one of the most picturesque and fertile portions of Frederick County. It is at the foot of South Mountain, just below Crampton's Gap, a portion of the battlefield of South Mountain. Here Mrs. Gouverneur lived many years an active and useful life.

***

As many of the Bishops and delegates to the Triennial Episcopal Church Convention, now in session at Washington, are accompanied by their wives, it is estimated that there will be about 3,000 visitors. Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan has leased for the convention the Carpenter house, on Sixteenth Street, immediately adjoining the residence of the Rev. Dr. Mackay-Smith, rector of St. John's Church. Mr. Morgan's servants have prepared the house for his arrival, and he is expected in Washington to-day. He will probably be accompanied by his wife and other members of his family. Mr. Morgan will practically keep open house during the convention, and will have as his guests Bishop Potter of New York, Bishop Doane of Albany, and Bishop Whipple of Minnesota. The Rev. Dr. Mackay-Smith will give during the convention several large entertainments. The Rev. Dr. McKim will entertain several delegates, among them being the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington, rector of Grace Church, New York. The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix will stop with relatives in Washington.

Bishop and Mrs. Satterlee will give a reception to-night to the delegates and their families. President McKinley has issued an invitation for a reception to the delegates and their families to-morrow evening. The Marine Band will be in attendance. Mr. J. C. Bancroft Davis will give a reception Monday evening at his residence.

***

The increase in the personal property tax receipts at Newport from these additions is $933,500, which is $307,500 more than the net increase, there having been a loss of $250,000 from the division of the estate of the late Mrs. Elizabeth A. Gammell. The total personal property taxed at Newport amounts to the large sum of $6,564,600.

***

The reopening of Chickering Hall, which has been rearranged and newly decorated in an artistic and agreeable color scheme of rose pink, terra cotta, and ivory, this afternoon will recall many memories to New Yorkers still in middle life. It hardly seems yesterday to many people since Chickering Hall was in the very centre of the fashionable residence district, and was the favorite place for holding society amateur entertainments. It was the second large music hall to be built in New York, and succeeded Steinway Hall in popular favor. There was much discussion among the members of the stricter religious elements in New York, who were opposed to theatre-going when Chickering Hall was first opened, as to whether attendance upon any theatrical or semi-theatrical entertainments when given in a hall was permissible. If memory is not astray it was finally decided by the leaders of this element that they could properly attend performances there.

HARVEY—DUER.

The first large fashionable wedding of this season was celebrated yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock in Trinity Church, Hoboken, where Miss Elizabeth Vanderpoel Duer, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Duer of Hauxhurst, Weehawken Heights, and a lineal descendant of Lady Kittie Duer, was married to Mr. D. Carroll Harvey of Baltimore, son of Dr. Samuel D. Harvey. The ceremony was performed by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Mitchell, assisted by the Rev. Richard B. Post of Elizabeth, N. J. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of white satin elaborately trimmed with flounces of old point lace, an heirloom in her mother's family. The corsage was covered with the same lace, a coronet of orange blossoms fastened the lace veil, and she carried an ivory-bound Prayer Book.

Miss Sarah Duer, the bride's sister, who was maid of honor, wore a pink mull gown over pink silk, with an aigrette of black feathers in her hair. The bridesmaids all wore pink mull over white silk, with trimmings of cerise silk and black plumes in the hair, and all carried bouquets of pink carnations and maidenhair ferns. They were Miss Angelica Singleton Duer, second sister of the bride; Miss Alice Duer, a cousin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Gore King Duer; Miss Caroline Duer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Denning Duer; Miss Edith Lawrence Speyers, Miss Ethel Iselin, Miss Ethel Lawton, Miss Gertrude Houghton, daughter of the Rev. Dr. George Houghton, and the bridegroom's sister, Miss Mary Harvey. Mr. Charles F. Wreaks was best man, and the ushers were Mr. Frederick Haworth of Pittsburg, Mr. Charles Merritt, Mr. George Muldaur of Rochester, Mr. John Harvey, Mr. Francis B. Sherman, and Mr. Edward A. Duer, Jr. The church was elaborately decorated with pink dahlias and palms from the Stevens greenhouses of Castle Point.

When the bridesmaids left the sacristy and baptistery and walked down the centre aisle to meet the bride on the west floor the organist of Trinity, Mr. Clarke, played the Swedish wedding march. They returned with the bride to the strains of the "Lohengrin" wedding music, and Mendelssohn's well-known march was rendered when the young couple left the church.

After the ceremony, which was witnessed by 500 guests, there was a reception held at the bride's home, to which only intimate friends and relatives were invited. At the house the decorations were most elaborate. There were banks of pink dahlias and ferns, and vases of pink blossoms everywhere, while the halls and staircase were almost a forest of palms. Refreshments were served informally from a buffet.

Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Edward King, Mr. and Mrs. C. Wreaks, Mr. and Mrs. James Richards, Edgar Richards, Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Hun, Richard Emmett, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fairchild, Warburton Gouverneur, James K. Gracie, Mrs. Francis Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. Beverley Duer, Mr. and Mrs. Charles De Rham, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Denning Duer, Mrs. Breck, Mr. Duer Breck, Mr. and Mrs. Krumphaar, Miss Robb, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Cummings, Miss Schroeder, Miss Grace Wilkes, Miss Anna Pollu, Miss Houghton, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Wall, Dr. and Mrs. Albert Leeds, Mr. R. G. Maxwell, Mrs. E. A. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stevens, Dr. Albert Stevens, Col. and Mrs. E. A. Stevens, Dr. and Mrs. Samuel Vanderpoel, John Vanderpoel, the Misses Kemble, Mr. and Mrs. James Benkard, Miss Helen Clarkson, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Cross, the Misses Cross, Mr. and Mrs. Irving Clarke, Mrs. Charles Coster, Charles Beatty, Henry Beatty, Mr. and Mrs. Moserd, Mrs. Newell Martin, Mr. and Mrs. S. Francis Steele, Dr. J. A. Van Rensselaer, the Misses Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Henry Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. Beverly Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Thayer Robb, and Mr. and Mrs. John Harvey.

GARTHSIDE—CURRY.

Mr. Charles H. Garthside of Utica, N. Y., and Miss Ilma Louise Curry, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Curry of Key West, Fla., were married in St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, yesterday afternoon. There was a wedding breakfast, attended by the relatives of the couple, and a few intimate friends at Berger's after the ceremony.

FORREST—LINTHICUM.

Miss Cora Ingalis Linthicum, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Charles G. Linthicum, was married on Tuesday evening at the Harlem Avenue Christian Church, in Baltimore, Md., to Mr. Charles Needham Forrest of New York. The Rev. B. A. Abbott performed the ceremony. The bride wore a gown of ivory satin, trimmed with point lace, with train, and a veil caught with orange blossoms. She carried Bride roses. The maid of honor was Miss Maggie Linthicum, who wore a gown of pink silk and carried pink roses. The ushers were Messrs. Charles and Harry Warfield, W. H. Hughes, and F. S. Adams. The couple left for a Northern bridal journey, after which they will reside in Brooklyn, N. Y.

PARKER—NYE.

Miss Katharine Hay Nye, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Cushing Nye, of 146 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, and George Parker, also of Brooklyn, were married yesterday at St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. Henry C. Swentzel, the rector of the church, performed the ceremony. Miss Mary P. Westervelt, a niece of the groom, was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids, Miss Mary H. Nye, a sister of the bride; Miss Florence E. Nye, Miss Anna R. Nye, Miss Kathleen Nye, Miss Grace Gilbert, cousins of the bride, and Miss Katherine Westervelt, a niece of the groom. The best man was Rowland A. Nye, a brother of the bride, and the ushers, Lambert V. B. Cameron, Frederick M. White, Charles G. Mowatt, William T. Wintringham, Henry C. H. Robinson, and Edward A. Johnson. Mr. and Mrs. Parker, after an extended bridal tour South, will make their home at 292 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn.

BOLLINGER—HENDERSON.

Miss Henrietta Irene Henderson, daughter of Mrs. W. H. Henderson of 364 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, and Conrad Bollinger were married last evening at the home of the bride's mother, the Rev. E. H. C. Goodwin, pastor of St. Cornelius Chapel, Governors Island

JUSTICES DALY AND COHEN

New York Lawyers Almost Unanimous for Their Renomination.

THE BAR ASSOCIATION'S WORK

Over 2,500 Responses in Approval to Circulars Sent Out by a Committee of Leading Members—Petition to Judiciary Conventions.

The movement recently begun by many of the leading members of the Bar Association of this city in behalf of the renomination of Justices Daly and Cohen has resulted in a widespread expression of opinion from the active lawyers of New York that they continue upon the bench. The lawyers who undertook the work did so irrespective of their political affiliations or of their membership in the Bar Association or other body. They felt, as many of them have said, that competent Judges who had done faithful service on the bench should be retained.

On Friday last a circular letter was sent to each member of the bar, urging support of Justices Daly and Cohen. This was accompanied by a petition to the Judiciary Conventions of the Republican and Democratic Parties in New York County.

Elihu Root, who has been one of the most active members in the movement, said yesterday that the result of their work had been most gratifying. Of about 6,000 names in the lawyers' directory, more than 2,500 lawyers—nearly the entire number in active practice—have signified their approval of the renominations. Responses of this nature are coming in by each mail. This result, Mr. Root added, is peculiarly gratifying to those having the movement in charge, as it is probably the first time that the bar as a whole has taken any concerted action in behalf of Judicial nominations, and it distinctly shows the strong feeling in favor of Justices Cohen and Daly.

The circular letter is as follows:

32 Nassau Street,
New York, Sept. 28, 1898.

Dear Sir: We beg to inclose a petition to the Democratic and Republican Judiciary Conventions, which has already been signed by a number of members of the bar, and which, it is believed, is in accord with the general sentiment of the legal profession.

If the petition meets with your approval, will you have the kindness to sign the inclosed postal card and return it so that your name may be added to the list of subscribers? Yours truly,

Joseph H. Choate, Elihu Root, John E. Parsons, John M. Bowers, Lewis L. Delafield.

The petition referred to in the circular reads as follows:

To the Judiciary Conventions of the Republican and Democratic Parties in the County of New York:

Gentlemen: The undersigned members of the bar of New York respectfully represent that the interest of the entire community, irrespective of political affiliations, Judges who have proved their fitness and capacity in actual service upon the bench ought to be retained in office; that this principle requires the renomination of Justices Joseph F. Daly and William N. Cohen by both of the great political parties. Their character and official conduct make it certain that the public will be well served and the interest of justice will be maintained if they are re-elected. The fact that one of them is a Republican, while the other is a Democrat, makes it the more easy to apply the principle in their case.

We further beg to represent that for the other vacancies upon the bench to be filled at the coming election candidates should be selected upon the ground of fitness, as proved by honorable service at the bar, and by the ability and fidelity which they have displayed in maintaining the interests of their clients.

We believe the foregoing to be practically the unanimous sentiment of the bar. We believe it to be also the sentiment of the community. It concerns not the bar alone, but every citizen whose property and whose personal rights are dependent upon the honest and courageous administration of justice. We venture to express the hope that this sentiment will find a cordial agreement on the part of the representatives of both of the great political parties.

John E. Parsons, Elihu Root, Shipman, Larocque & Cheate, William Allen Butler, Charles C. Beaman, G. L. Rives, George W. Wickersham, William B. Hornblower, Lewis L. Delafield, Francis Lynde Stetson, Silas B. Brownell, Treadwell Cleveland, Herbert R. Turner, Opdyke, Willcox & Bristow, Albert Stickney, Franklin B. Lord, George F. Butterworth, Henry W. Taft, William Mitchell, Clifford A. Hand, Mortimer C. Addoms, Everett Wheeler, William Jay, George H. Adams, E. Ellery Anderson, Peter B. Olney, Frederic Bullitt, W. C. Gulliver, Edward C. Perkins, William B. Stiger, H. G. Ward, Joseph Fettretch, Chas. Bulkley Hubbell, Edmund Wetmore, De Grove & Rice, George W. Wingate, Hugh L. Cole, W. H. Rand, Jr., Daly, Hoyt & Mason, Oudin & Southack, Thomas Thacher, W. M. Barnum, Hobbs & Gifford, David B. Ogden, John De Witt Warner, Louis V. Bright, James C. Bergen, Vanderpoel, Cuming & Goodwin, Stern & Rushmore, Robert D. Benedict, William H. Hamilton, W. E. Wade, Francis Forbes, John Theall, Einstein & Townsend, Newell Martin, Charles W. Dayton, Crane & Lockwood, Appleton L. Clark, W. McAlister, Phillips & Avery, John M. Bowers, Joseph C. Levi, Forster, Hotaling & Klenke, John Frankenheimer, Kurzman & Frankenheimer, Hawkins, Delafield & Shipman, S. Lachman, Hays, Greenbaum & Hershfield, S. D. Levy, W. C. Beer, Allen & Talmage, Francis B. Chedsey, J. Bleecker Miller, Wolf, Kohn & Ullman, Andrew Carnegie Clute, Horace Anderson, Charles H. Beckett, Sidney Ward, C. H. Kelsey, George C. Lay, Charles W. Pierson, P. M. Brown, James Armstrong, James Macgregor Smith, James G. Janeway, Frederic J. Middlebrook, E. Aymar Sands, A. H. Hummel,

Albert H. Atterbury, Arthur Lacocque & Max D. Steuer, Cheate, Wray & Pilsbury, William Allen Butler, Esek Cowen, Charles C. Beaman, Cowen, Wing, Putnam & Bingham, G. L. Rives, Augustus N. Hand, F. Kingsbury Curtis, W. H. Thitchener, Lee & Lee, Gayley & Fleming, W. F. Dunning, A. J. A. Callaghan, J. Harry Hull, Alfred Bly, Louis M. Fulton, Charles E. Miller, Howard Townsend, M. E. Haviland, Benjamin E. Hall, E. Phillips Burgess, Jr., Charles F. Mathewson, Benjamin S. Harmon, S. L. H. Ward, Manly, Rose & Colt, Charles C. Burlingham, John A. Dutton, Everett V. Abbot, Julius Henry Cohen, Edward C. James, Edward G. Black, Lawrence Kneeland, Schuyler C. Carlton, Robert S. Samuels, Jabish Holmes, Jr., William W. Cook, Joseph A. Stetson, Rush Taggart, John C. Coleman, Masten & Scudder, George B. Bonney, James Schell, Elkus & McGuire, Steinhardt & Goldman, Edgar J. Nathan, Michael H. Cardozo, Buel, Toucey & Whiting, Rose & Putzel

J. P. Campbell, George Burnham, Jr., Edward S. Griffing, W. K. Van Meter, Henry De Forest Baldwin, Hastings & Gleason, Wallach & Cook, Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson, Rollins & Rollins, Frederic J. Swift, Ronald K. Brown, Rabe & Keller, William L. Snyder, Henry Gotgetreu, Philbin & Beekman, Archibald C. Shenstone, John T. Canavan, Francis D. Hoyt, Lawson Purdy, Fulton McMahon, Edward Willmann, E. L. Huydecker, Starr J. Murphy, Henry H. Sherman, C. H. Strong, Edward S. Kaufman, John M. Lathrop, P. Harwood Vernon, John H. Hammond, Weston Sutcliffe, William Mason Smith, Montgomery Hare, Noble & Villard, Guy Van Amringe, Howard S. Gans, Chase Mellen, Charles Snow Kellogg, Harrison T. Slawson, George F. Van Slyck, James A. Rowcliff, Abraham Van Santvoord,

Albert H. Atterbury,

The postal mentioned in the circular was addressed to Mr. Root, at his office, and had these words printed thereon:

Hon. Elihu Root:

Sir: I hereby authorize you to sign my name to the petition addressed to the Democratic and Republican Conventions, a copy of which I have received.

Following are the names of the lawyers from whom responses have been received:

Alden, Carlos C.
Aubrey, Albert C.
Allen, W.
Angel, James R.
Adee, Frederick W.
Anway, Wilmore.
Adriance, H. B.
Arnold, Joseph A.
Allis, Frederick.
Adatz, C. Walter.
Allen, William Potter.
Adler, Louis.
Arnold, L. H.
Alexander, Henry M., Jr.
Adee, Philip A.
Aron, Isaac M.
Allen, F. Sturgot.
Avery, Robert.
Auer, John.
Aaron, Herman.
Adams, Joseph H.
Arnold, William C.
Atterbury, Charles L.
Ash, Henry.
Ashley, Clarence D.
Andrews, Herbert F.
Aldrich, Spencer.
Alexander, H. M.
Ames, Paul K.
Auerbach, Meyer.
Adams, Samuel G.
Allen, Ethan.
Ashley, George B.
Alleman Law Co.
Arnow, Richard N.
Allison, Charles R.
Allison, Howard.
Applegate, Francis M.
Adams, George B.
Adams, Charles Frederic.
Adler, M. S.
Allen, Augustus H.
Arnold, Bernard H.
Aleinikoff, Nicholas.
Anderson, William B.
Astarita, A. C.
Ackerman, A. E.
Ammidown, A. H.
Azak, Frederick M.
Arrowsmith, William.
Andrews, Lorrin.
Amend, Alfred J.
Appel, Augustus.
Andrews, Horace.
Anderson, Frederick E.
Allen, William L.
Allen, Elmer A.
Allison, George F.
Alter, Mark.
Allan, William.
Abbott, Henry H.
Alexander, Thomas.
Allison, E. Sutton.
Adam, George H.
Abney, John R.
Angel, Frank M.
Adams, Benjamin H.
Abbott, William A.
Adler, Charles H.
Andrews, Herbert G.
Alsdorf, Edward G.
Alleman, H. C.
Barnes, Albert J.
Bacon, Selden.
Beckwith, S. Vilas.
Blain, William H.
Bowen, James B.
Bard, Frederic B.
Bovee, C. N., Jr.
Burbank, Caleb A.
Brightman, Chrystie V.
Baker, George A.
Bourke, Martin F.
Barger, James L.
Blackmar, Abel E.
Baker, Fisher A.
Brown, Thos. E., Jr.
Betts, Samuel R.
Browning, O. F.
Brenen, Edward W.
Bristow, William B.
Boyd, J. Gray.
Bruling, Walter W.
Brownell, J. Frank.
Babcock, L. H.
Botty, Henry C.
Bisbee, E.
Beneville, Emile.
Baker, Seward.
Brewster, Charles O.
Burnett, Henry L.
Bates, Henry W.
Beekman, Charles K.
Bussup, William.
Brilsen & Knauth.
Bell, Clark.
Brennan, Henry S.
Bowman, H. H.
Beers, Lucius H.
Breed, William C.
Bostwick, Charles F.
Bunker, Harold.
Boothroy, James T.
Brown, Joseph T.
Barnes, Herbert S.
Betts, L. F. H.
Bondy, William.
Bimmerman, Alexander.
Brown, Edwin H.
Benedict, Russell.
Bell, Hal.
Bixby, Robert F.
Barrett, W. R.
Benedict, Roswell A.
Bandler, David.
Barron, Frank J.
Bottomley, J.
Boyd, Jr., Robert M.
Brower, Charles DeH.
Blair, John A.
Barnett, Jacob.
Buel, O.
Backus, Henry Clinton.
Baldwin, Cornelius A.
Brandt, Jr., Charles.
Beecher, W. J.
Bilhuber, John W.
Brainerd, Charles.
Brown, Max.
Benn, E. H.
Bristol, Charles Astor.
Brook, Ernest F.
Brownell, Henry G.
Buzby, Winslow E.
Bodine, George C.
Bipoli, James.
Baylies, Edmund L.
Buckingham, C. L.
Benjamin, George H.
Bliney, Charles P.
Barbey, Henry B.
Bogle, Charles L.
Bowsky, Herman.
Beckinridge, John C.
Bigham, Charles P.
Benoit, Leon J.
Bogert, Walter L.
Bullows, Ferdinand E.
Baskerville, Thomas H.
Brower, Ward.
Breen, Matthew P.
Brant, Henry L.
Bate, Paul H.
Bowen, Francis C.
Bennet, Willis S.
Blake, Andrew.
Burrill, Charles D.
Betts, Sheffield & Betts.
Brown, Alfred S.
Butts, Thomas W.
Benjamin, Wayland E.
Bowers & Sands.
Booth, John T.
Bomeisler, L. E.
Berry, J. E.
Butler, James B.
Beckett, Charles H.
Baker, Joseph B.
Bartlett, P. G.
Berrian, Charles M.
Burnham, F. A.
Brill, Henry.
Baumeister, Theodore.
Brace, Henry.
Bogert, Henry A.
Brook, Henry Stanford.
Bandman, Henry.
Betts, Jr., G. Whitefield.
Barry, George M.
Bloch, Adolph.
Brown, Pratt A.
Boardman, Edward C.
Boardman & Boardman.
Bittiner, Edmund.
Block, Frederick W.
Barnes, John S.
Bradbury, H. B.
Bishop, Charles F.
Bull, William S.
Bickford, Herbert J.
Barker, Benjamin.
Buckley, William E.
Baldwin, Truman H.
Brown, B. H. B.
Bumstead, L. B.
Boge, G. B.
Briesen, Frank.
Buckingham, John M.
Berg, Jacob P.
Bouyngo, William H.
Bartlett, John P.
Bamard, Frederick E.
Benorton, William.
Barnum, William M.
Barnes, Charles W.
Backus, J. Bayard.
Bull, Charles C.
Bard, Albert Sprague.
Beaman, William S.
Barowsky, Thomas H.
Bailey, Charles H.
Brown, Edward F.
Bonner, G. Sewell.
Baker, John Freeman.
Beltz, Frederick.
Berry, John.
Bernheim, Max J.
Brush, Charles H.
Bronk, William R.
Bailey, Edward G.
Brigham, H. H.
Barnes, William.
Blanchard, James A.
Blair, Benjamin F.
Brooks, George M.
Briggs, Daniel Clark.
Bell, Edward W.
Bowen, Thomas I.
Bull, J. Edgar.
Brooks, Clark.
Bigelow,, Ernest A.
Brogue, Stephen B.
Butler, William Allen.
Burnett, J. Ralph.
Brewster, Joseph.
Blatchford, Samuel A.
Bull, H.
Byrne, James.
Baylor, Theodore T.
Brown, Lawrence E.
Bernstein, Samuel.
Birdsall, A. M.
Bullur, Joseph E.
Bayne, Howard R.
Bangs, Francis S.
Berard, Eugene M.
Bliven, William W.
Butler, Charles Henry.
Bennett, C. W.
Bokey, James.
Billings, H. D.
Boardman, Albert B.
Browne, William F.
Bijur, Nathan.
Bauer, Edgar J.
Barnes, John S.
Bancker, A. H.
Boesel, Carhart.
Balestier, John A.
Bigelow, Charles C.
Butler, Frank A.
Bishop, Mortimer.
Barry, Herbert.
Barnard, Horace.
Berry, Andrew J.
Canfield, W. W.
Campbell & Moore.
Cowen, Esek.
Carroll, Alfred G.
Crawford, Ellison.
Cass, David K.
Clement, George A.
Crane, B.
Conger, Clarence R.
Collins, Charles H.
Chalmers, A. Burr.
Crane, Royal V.
Coxe, Magrane.
Carter, L. Averell.
Cleveland, Juray.
Cox, Theodore.
Capek, Thomas.
Cooper, George R.
Cairns, James W.
Chew, J. C.
Clarke, J. M. Proctor.
Carlisle, William T.
Coggeshall, Walter H.
Carter & Ledyard.
Cravatt, Paul D.
Cosgrove, James J.
Culyer, Charles W.
Curle, Charles.
Cox, Walter.
Closson, Henry B.
Creevey & Rogers.
Conklin, Norman C.
Curtis, George M.
Cronin, Edward D.
Carpenter, James E.
Carlton, Schuyler C.
Crawford, John J.
Czakd, A.
Cobb, William A.
Camp, Elisha.
Colmer, J. C.
Crowell, E. B.
Cameron, Alexander.
Coneywell, Edward.
Cromwell, Wm. Nelson.
Cole, Hugh L.
Clark, Lester W.
Coble, Duane P.
Clark, Arthur T.
Clarke, Richard H., Jr.
Crollius, W. A.
Capen, Philetus M.
Cammann, G. W.
Cleveland, Charles D.
Childs, Daniel D.
Campbell, William A.
Chatfield, Thomas Ives.
Corwine, Quinton.
Clarke & Culver.
Coale, Isaac P.
Cahn, Emanuel S.
Compbell, William O.
Carter, Hughes & Dwight.
Crewey, John K.
Clocke, G. D. W.
Clark, A. L.
Colt, Harris D.
Campbell, C. J.
Conway & Westbrook.
Collier, M. Dwight.
Cohen, James J.
Cole, John H.
Curran, Thomas J.
Cogswell, Wm. S.
Cox, Rowland.
Coddington, Henry K.
Corwin, John H.
Carpenter & Park.
Cooper, Morris.
Cook, Peter.
Crittenden, Walter H.
Choate, William.
Corey, Henry B.
Cooper, Henry.
Cook, George.
Cohen, Adolph.
Carter, Samuel T., Jr.
Coby, Balmbridge.
Clark, A. Ludlow.
Cromley, Robert W.
Caldwell, Charles.
Clark, Walter D.
Cummins, John.
Cox & Sons.
Clark, John Biddle.
Campbell, Frederick B.
Crawford, E.
Collins, George Q.
Cox, Stephen J.
Cantine, Francis C.
Carr, George W.
Catlin, Frederick W.
Canfield, George F.
Cockran, W. Bourke.
Corey, George H.
Comstock, Albert.
Crosby, William B.
Clinch, Edward T.
Condict, J. Q.
Clark, William L.
Cox, Wilmot T.
Cuddy, James K.
Campoor, Louis.
Cornell, Albert C.
Coen, Thomas J.
Chamberlin, George F.
Chamberlain, A. W.
Campbell, Francis A.
Crawford, G. H. & T. L.
Candler, Flamen B.
Campbell, Alexander.
Crane, Leroy B.
Clifford, Thomas D.
Camack, Lincoln M.
Cullen, Wingate.
Coddington, C. E.
Carrington, George R.
Chittenden, Horace H.
Carter & Fallows.
Canton, Thomas M.
Cahill, John H.
Collins, James T. B.
Cauldwell, Thomas W.
Coleman, Charles W.
Cook, William E.
Cowan, Alfred.
Clark, Jefferson.
Card, Frederick A.
Clarke, Fablus M.
Curtis, Wm. Edmond.
Clarke, R. Floyd.
Collins, Stephen Willets.
Cohn, Julius H.
Cummings, William.
Coney, George E.
Covington, George B.
Cowing, Jr., Rufus B.
Coleman, George S.
Chittick, Jr., Wm. G.
Clark, Charles Sydney.
Childs, Edwards H.
Cannon, Charles M.
Cannon, Sylvanus T.
Cannon, Jr., Wilson Lee.
Cushman, Archibald F.
Cowing, Rufus B.
Chadsey, E. F.
Clark, John H.
Conkling, Alfred R.
Clifford & Wood.
Cooper, Drury W.
Coles, Franklin A.
Cornwallis, Kinahan.
Coen, J.
Crocker, Richard.
Clapp, John H.
Cromwell, Frank.
Cutting, W. Bayard.
Carlisle, George L.
Davies, Julien T.
Dittenhoefer, A. J.
Downer, Benjamin J.
Dempsey, Guy Carleton.
Davis, John.
De la Mare, James C.
Divine, M. W.
Davis, Theron.
De Witt, Edward.
Davidson, William C.
Daly, Eugene F.
Deane, John H.
Daniels, George S.
Davidson, Arnold.
Demond, Charles M.
Dike, Norman S.
De Wolf, Peter C.
Dunne, James.
Daly, Albert.
De Lancey, William H.
Durland, E. A.
Dean, William.
De Wint, John P. H.
Dahlgren, John Vinton.
Disbrow, Charles W.
Drysdale, John M.
Durand, John S.
Doyle, John F.
Deming, Charles C.
Decke, Charles A.
Deshon, Charles H.
Dunscomb, Jr., S. W.
David, Henry Percy.
Dowley, Francis Dwight.
Doty, Spencer C.
De Lano, George W.
Dutcher, George G.
Dos Passos, John R.
Daniels, Charles H.
Duvall, E. G.
De Forest Brothers.
Decker, Delbert H.
Dodge, Edmund A.
Dempsey, James.
Durrant, Reginald S.
Durand, Hamilton H.
Dougherty, J. Hampden.
Dillenbeck, Morris H.
Dutcher, Andrew.
Dickinson, Jr., A. G.
Davis, Horace A.
Devlin, Francis C.
Douglas & Minton,
Denks, Charles L.
Dorrance, Charles P.
Davidson, Robert.
Donnelly, H. D.
Davis, Edwin G.
Dow, Francis S.
Doll, William.
Daly, Eugene V.
Dupre, Ovide.
Davis, Eberardi.
Dulon, Rudolf.
Doherty, R. Emmet.
Darziger, L. J.
Denman & Denman.
Diamant, Louis.
Dickson, Thornley.
Dodd, S. C.
Dunn, George B.
Dudley, P. S.
Dutton, G. R.
Delaney, Edward G.
Duyckinck, R. B.
Dayton, Robert A. B.
Deagen, Thomas J.
Donnell, G. T.
Davidson, Charles S.
Denison, C. H.
Dewey, T. Henry.
Donn, Wilton C.
Dunn, George W.
Delafield, Albert.
Duncan, D. D.
Dillon, John F.
Davies, Charles F.
Dayton, Charles W.
Dennis, Lenahas.
Dickinson, Charles.
De Lancey, Edward F.
Deming, Horace E.
Davidson, John.
Darrin, Ira S.
Dittenhoefer, I. M.
Dunphy, Edward J.
Denks, Charles L.
Daniel, Leslie M.
Day, Jr., Thomas D.
Davies, Jr., Julien T.
Dusenbury, Edwin C.
Dillon, John M.
Dexter, Stanley H.
Emmis, William.
Englander, Oscar.
Englehart, L. Albert.
Evarts, Sherman.
Erttz, E. V. B.
Emery, Livingston.
Eberhardt, Frederick.
Eckhard, George.
Emley, T. Noble.
Esselstyn, E. J.
Emilfoyle, Edwin C.
Embree, Robert C.
Embury, Aymar.
Erdman, William.
Erb, Newman.
Embree, Lawrence J.
Everhardt, John F.
Edmonds, S. O.
Egan, W. J.
Eagan, Peter.
Eschbach, George F.
Emerson, L. W.
Ely, Arthur W.
Evans, Thomas G.
Eastman, George W.
Edwards, Alfred L.
Easton, Charles Philip.
Easton, Robert T. B.
Ellis, Nathaniel.
Ewing, Thomas, Jr.
Edsall, Benjamin F.
Ewing, William B.
Estwick, Charles F.
Edwards, Clifton V.
Evans, Charles D.
Elkus, Abram I.
Evarts, Frederick M.
Ennis, Matthew F.
Engel, J. G.
Elliott, William A.
Earle, Charles M.
Evarts, A. W.
Eoreck, Adolph.
Eravez, Edward C.
Estes, Benjamin.
Elmore, Lyman.
Epstein, S. D.
Enzelhard, George H.
Emerson, George H.
Erdman, Levy & Mayer.
Edeston, Melville.
Edgar, Newbold L. R.
Eddy, Charles B.
Edmonds, Walter D.
Earley, M. J.
Eppley, F. M.
Elditz, Ernest F.
Eastlar, Francis E.
Edmunds, Frank H.
Elienboger, Samuel K.
Eaton, Walter R.
Eschen, Henry, Jr.
Eisler, Belate.
Emerer, Thomas C.
Eustis, John E.
Flemming, Woodville.
Farrington, Wm. D.
Fitzgerald, John W.
Fuller, Paul.
Fowler, Robt. Ludton.
Fennelly, Michael.
Fishel, Eugene.
Furlong, Henry J.
Ford, William H.
Furk, Henry M.
Fiero, T. M.
Fox, Chas.
Fineltz, Abraham.
Ferris, Morris P.
Foote, Iriah I.
Fletcher Austin B.
Fairbanks, Leland.
French, John.
Frank, Abram.
Frayer, Smith, & Seaman.
Foster, James P.
Fairfield, Sarah E.
Flannagan, Dallas.
Fletcher, Geo. H.
Flagg, Jno. H.
Felt, Edwin M.
Fox, Robt. J.
Ferriss, Stark B.
Foster, Benj. B.
Flynn, Jno. J.
Forrest, M. M.
Frost, Edward L.
Fessenden, James.
Frost, Halstead H., Jr.
Freeman, Jno. C.
Foote, Charles S.
Fihelits, Alex.
Fleischman, Samuel.
Fillmore, John.
Freeland, Henry R.
Frick, Wm. H.
Foster, Clarence M.
Frank, Julius J.
Franklin, Benjamin.
Fiske, John B. B.
Freidagmayer, G. G.
Filtnor, William H.
French, Warren C., Jr.
Fielder, George.
Fischer, Joseph.
Frankenstein, Sam'l. I.
Freifeld, George.
Frayer, Eugene.
Franham, Alonzo C.
Findlay, Wm.
Forest, Robert W. de.
Furman, Geo. C.
Finck, Geo. H.
Foley & Mitchell.
Friend, W. W.
Freeman, Lewis C.
Foster, Tallmadge W.
Falk, Moses J.
Fletcher, McCutcheon & Brown.
Ford, E. L.
Fogerty, James F.
Findley, William L.
Fraser, Alexander W.
Fallows, Edward S.
Fullerton, S. W.
Francis, Clarence W.
Fiske, Cornelius.
Fullerton, William.
Greenstein, Maurice M.
Gilbert, Alfred.
Grover, Lewis.
Goodrich, Henry W.
Gordon, David.
Gretsch, Bernard J.
Greenfield, George J.
Greenfield, Henry.
Griffin, Francis H.
Gottgetren, Henry.
Gonzalez, Adolfo C.
Gitterman, John M.
Granger, E. J.
Grasmuck, Fred.
Gitterman, Leon M.
Gutman, A. L.
Gardenhire, S. M.
Gasquet, Marshall J.
Goodwin, Frederic.
Grant, F. E.
Grigg, W.
Goodhart, L. G. & W. A.
Green, Herbert.
Gray, Frank G.
Goodale, John McG.
Goodell, Jr., Nich. M.
Gerry, George Walton.
Grigsby, George H.
Gleason, A. W.
Glass, H. H.
Ginsburg, Leon B.
Gilbert, Newton W.
Gasten, William.
Garrison, Joseph.
Gardiner, H. W.
Garver, John A.
Gilman, George H.
Gulick Alex. Reading.
Galland, Justin S.
Gibson, Frederick.
Gibbons, Thomas F.
Gould, Charles W.
Greene, J. Warren.
Geer, Edward Winston.
Grey, Wm. Steele.
Grossman, M. W.
Goodman, M.
Greeley, Edward A.
Goldbeck, William F.
Grossman, William.
Goodwin, William B.
Grant, Madison.
Gould, Benjamin A.
Gordon, William Teton.
Gillender, Aug. T.
Guthrie, William D.
Gilchrist, Alex., Jr.
Garrettson, Francis T.
Gross, Samuel L.
Genet, Albert R.
Gibson, Hanson C.
Graff, Henry H.
Gill, Martin E.
Grindal, Herbert W.
Geldschmidt & Falk.
Griffin, Robert M.
Grasse, Henry.
Galinger, Edward.
Goebel, Jacob C.
Gostkowski, J.
Gantz, William O.
Goldberg, Wm. Victor.
Gilbert, Andrew.
Gowdey, Sanford S.
Glover, Joe, Lawrence.
Goebel, Paul.
Geer, Walter.
Green, Frederick.
Green, Samuel.
Glover, George B.
Greves, James S.
Godkin, Lawrence.
Gignoux, Robert M.
Gignoux, Claude.
Gould, O. B.
Gould, Cornelius D.
Goldschicker, William.
Gardner, Alfred A.
Gulick, John C.
Green, William W.
Guernsey, Joseph R.
Goblizer, Charles.
Guedalis, Jacob M.
Griffin, Walter K.
Goldsmith & Doherty.
Goebel, David S.
Greene, Richard T.
Greene & Johnson.
Grant, Louis J.
Guttermann, M. S.
Goldsmith, Samuel J.
Gifford, James M.
Griffin, Charles L.
Garrison, Lloyd McK.
Greenbaum, Jacob H.
Gibbs, Herbert H.
Gould, L. A.
Gould & Wilkie.
Gotewl, J.
Graves, Harmon S.
Gorman, James M.
Greenhoot, A. A.
Gray, William Travers.
Gans, Howard S.
Gleason, John J.
Geary, Richard M.
Hildreth, J. Homer.
Hawkins, Eugene D.
Highley, Warren.
Hill, Charles E.
Herst, Herman, Jr.
Hicks, Louis.
Hatch, Eugene H.
Herts, Emanuel.
Harris, Tracy H.
Hastings, G. S.
Hirsch, Morris J.
Hoolow, Thomas.
Hopkins, William H.
Hubbell, George W.
Herbert, J. K.
Hess, Christian A.
Hawkes, McDougall.
Hatie, Joseph C.
Hunt, Thomas.
Huntington, Francis C.
Hall, Ernest.
Hausman, Carl A.
Haight, Charles S.
Haythe, Madison H.
Hill, Theodore M.
Hupfel, Chris. G.
Hoffman, Burrall.
Horan, M. J.
Hathway, Curtis R.
Hurst, Arthur.
Harison, William.
Hord, William B.
Hyatt, George E.
Hawes, James W.
Henderson, H. C.
Hoff, Samuel.
Hoy, William A.
Henderson, Clark.
Hopkins, Shelson.
Hogan, A. F.
Honeyman, Robert B.
House, Frederick B.
Harrison, George F.
Howe, Joseph W.
Hahn, Bernard.
Harrison, Robert L.
Hoar, William Allan.
Hauser, William.
Harrison, Bert.
Hershfield, Isidore.
Hudson, James A.
Heath, James E.
Hayes, Joseph H.
Hambuyer, Max.
Heyn, Herbert A.
Hardy, A. B.
Hobbs, Edward H.
Haviland, Merritt E.
Hurst, Benjamin.
Hall, Benjamin F.
Hobbs, Charles B.
Hyde & Leonard.
Holden, John.
Harris, J. H. Eury.
Hitchcock, S. M.
Haviland, Augustus.
Hammond, John H.
Hagen, Winston H.
Hess, Louis.
Hurlimann, Gustave.
Herriman, Samuel C.
Hennessy, Edmund D.
Heiderman, Julius.
Horton, Howard.
Hinrichs, Frederic W.
Hamburger, Samuel.
Harris, Joseph J.
Hubbard, Grasoenor S.
Hill, Charles B.
Hotchkiss, Charles E.
Hutchings, H. M.
Hobbs, Elon S.
Hill, John Sprunt.
Halstead, Charles J.
Halsey, George A.
Hull, John Henry.
Heath, George F.
Haines, B. Howell.
Hyde, Lewis H.
Haskell, William S.
Harlock, Waldegrave.
Hutchinson, J. W., Jr.
Hellings, Paul.
Hamlin, George Newell.
Hunt, James M.
Hill, William B.
Hough, Charles M.
Hyde, J. E. Hindon.
Haviland, Charles T.
Horwitz & Samuels.
Horner, R. W.
Hall, Frank L.
Hodge, J. Aspinwall, Jr.
Hand, Augustus N.
Homes, Henry F.
Hoppin, William W.
Holm, Charles V.
Hurd, Jehiel T.
Hindes, Herbert J.
Howe, George Perow.
Hungerford, Victor W.
Hart, Morris W.
Hinrichs, Alfred E.
Hitchcock, Bradford W.
Hawkesworth, R. W.
Hibbard, F. S.
Holcomb, Alfred E.
Hyde, George H.
Holstein, M. G.
Hall, R. M. & D. P.
Hunt, Dwight S.
Heinsheimer, Norbert.
Hathaway, Henry B.
Howell, Floyd M.
Howland, Clarence.
Hopkins, Milton.
Hawes, Gilbert Ray.
Higgins, Cecil C.
Hodges, C. H.
Handa, Baldwin.
Hurry, Randolph.
Harvey, Ashton.
Houston, John W.
Hanning, George T.
Holmes, Abijah, Jr.
Holls, Frederick W.
Heinze, Arthur P.
Heydt, Herman A.
Hoxie, C. F.
Holden, Daniel J.
Hartcorn, Albert E.
Holmes, Artemas H.
Hagar, Strausbury.
Hillman, C. M.
Hunter, Henry C.
Hillhouse, James.
Harding, William J.
Harris, William H.
Hoyt, J. C.
Hardon, Henry W.
Hull, Herbert G.
Harby, M. E.
Hahn, Henry R.
Hunter, Charles E.
Hall, Bolton.
Harrison, Jared F.
Harrison, William O.
Fahn, George.
Hughes, Frederick.
Haines, Francis D.
Hill, Edward B.
Holden, Allen & Safford.
Husted, Thomas D.
Horsman, W. H.
Hoelizer, Henry.
Hanford, S.
Hasbrouck, Howard.
Hill, Frederick T.
Hathaway, Philip.
Haslan, Lewis S.
Hatch, E. S.
Heald, John O.
Hopkins, G. W.
Harmer, Hugh M.
Hanson, John S.
Haywood, K.
Hinton, H. G.
Holt & Gaillord.
Holt, George C.
Herrick, Frederick M.
Hubbard, Elon M.
Harman, George H.
Hunt, Leavitt J.
Halstead, Jacob.
Hardy & Shelgarnberger.
Howland, Henry R.
Harris & Corwin.
Herbert & Might.
Ingersoll, Charles D.
Ingersoll, William H.
Isaacs, Edward A.
Isecke, Bernard J.
Iderstine, Robert Van.
Isaacs, Isidore.
Irwin, William.
Ives, H. F.
Ingraham, Landon.
Irish, Frank A.
Ingraham, Frederick.
Johnson, John Q. A.
Johnson, Allen D.
Johnson, Edgar N.
Jones, Dwight A.
Joyce, Michael J.
James, Edward F.
Jacoby, Oswald N.
Johnson, Henry C.
Jones, U. Wesley.
Jones, Paul.
Jenner, William A.
Jones, Paul Eugene.
Jones, William D.
Jessup, Henry W.
Joyce, David.
Junkin, Francis T. A.
Joseph, George Edwin.
Judge, Jr., Francis W.
Johnston, W. Thighman.
Jeselsohn, Benjamin.
Johnson, J. N.
Jones, Percival S.
Jacobson, Abram.
Jarvis, Jr., Samuel F.
Jelliffe, Charles E. L.
Jones, Henry W.
Jordan, Edward.
Johnson, E. P.
Jelleniffe, Paul.
Jones, Jr., William A.
Jerolman, John.
Jacobson, Isaac W.
Johnson, James A. C.
Joyce, John Jay.
Jenks, Thomas C.
Jaretzki, Alfred.
Joachunsen, Joseph P.
James, Henry A.
Jeremiah, John.
Johnson, J. Augustus.
Jordan, Francis.
Jay & Candler.
Kohn, Solomon.
Knox, Arthur.
Kopelman, Roman J.
Kent, William.
Kalisch, Burnham.
Kenyon, Benjamin B.
Kerr, Curtis & Page.
Kunze, Oscar C.
Krause, Richard.
Kohler, Max J.
Kellogg, Frederic R.
Keene, R. M.
Kerr, Thomas B.
Kobbe, George C.
Kleb, Ernest C.
Ketcham, Henry B.
Knapp, W. P.
Kalish, Edwin L.
Katz, Harry C.
Keith, Bournior.
Ketcham, Hiram.
Kerr, John B.
Kelly, Edward B.
Kebabian, George S.
Kudlich, H. C.
Kent, George Edward.
Klenke, William H.
Kerr, James A.
Keeler, Charles C.
Kenyon, William Houston.
Kenyon, Alan D.
Kling, Joseph.
Kirk, Hiram M.
Kalbfleisch, Charles C.
Kurzman, Ferdinand.
Krenetz, Julius G.
Kelly, Thomas.
Kinney, Herbert E.
Kilsheimer, James B.
Korn, Max S.
Kenyon, Joseph F.
Kernan, John D.
Kenyon, Robert N.
Kenninson, Crain & Alling.
Kamping, John A.
Kennedy, Henry W.
Keeler, Samuel.
Kremer, Eugene G.
Kinghorn, H. B.
Koplik, C. M.
Kernochan, I. Frederic.
Kohn, Joseph.
Kennedy, John C.
Kipan, Benjamin T.
Kelly, Edmond.
Kingsbury, Howard T.
Kinghorn, H. B.
King, R. H.
Katz, Mark J.
Katzenstein, William S.
Kilgers, George J.
Kirtland, Kenneth C.
Korn, J. S. & M. S.
Kimber, W. F.
Kraft, Benjamin F.
Korn, Isidore S.
Kaufman, Edward S.
Kinney, Thomas C.
Kurnheedt, M. A.
Kuhn, August.
Kingsley, V. W.
King, Edward J.
Kissam, Edward H.
Keating, Thomas F.
Kelley, M. Edward.
Kelly, William J.
Koones, J. Alexander.
Kerman, John D.
Kling, Abraham.
Kaiman, A. L.
Kent, C. S.
Kip, George G.
Kirk & Schwarz.
Kennedy, Gilbert F.
Kendleton, F. K.
Kenneson, Thadford D.
Karressord, J. Orlando.
Lawton, Francis.
Low, Walter Carroll.
Lansing, Chas. B.
Luques, Herbert L.
Leavitt, John Brooks.
Lorinez, Simon.
Lightfoot, Alfred R.
Lay, George C.
Larremore, Wilbur.
Loeser, Abraham.
Losier, Theo. B.
Laimbeer, Francis E.
Lichtenstein, S. K.
Lyon, Roger H.
Lee, H. E.
Levene, Louis.
Lesser, M. A.
Loetz, C. C.
Littlefield, Fred. M.
Lockwood, H. S.
Lockwood, Luke Vincent.
Lurla, Arthur S.
Leonard, Hy. W.
Livingston, G. B.
Little, S. H.
Levy, Louis.
Ludvigh, Elek J.
Lyons, Alfred.
Lewy, Eugene H.
Lieberman, William.
Lee, James P.
Lindney, Walter.
Leyne, Maurice.
Lang, Henry.
Logan, Walter S.
Lewis, Robert E. L.
Livingston, Edward de P.
Levy, Daniel.
Lippold, Henry.
La Grange, O. H.
Law, James N.
Loomis, Edward N.
Livingston, Stephen W.
Lamly, Geo. Alfred.
Loew

THE MORRIS PARK RACES

Rain Fell as the Best Race of the Day Was Being Decided.

BANGLES WON IN A HARD DRIVE

In the Maiden Filly Race Lamity, the Two-Year-Old Sister to Dr. Catlett, Came Home First in a Romp.

It required only one thing to mar the sport at Morris Park yesterday, and that was a downpour of rain, for the programme was an attractive one, promising of good sport, and although the dull leaden clouds hung low early in the day, the racing was enjoyed by a large crowd. Later in the day, when the most interesting contest on the card was on for decision, the rain that had threatened early in the day came down, and so heavy was the downpour that the colors of the jockeys were obliterated and the horses could not be distinguished as they made their way over the hill near the water tower. This event was a handicap at a mile and a sixteenth over the hill, and although the field was a small one, the material was excellent for a close contest, and that is just what resulted.

George Keene, Bangle, and Beula were almost equal favorites in the betting, while Banquo II. and Hanwell were the outsiders. The contest was really between the three best-played horses, and up to the last jump the result was in doubt between George Keene and Bangle. Keene, as usual went out in front, and made the pace, but Bangle stuck to him, and at no time did he get more than half a length away from him. The pair were side by side as they entered the stretch, with Keene still slightly in the lead, and Maher using all the persuasive power he is master of to send Bangle up to him. They neared the last sixteenth pole, and still there was no change, but in the final jump, by a supreme effort, Maher landed Bangle's nose in front, and won the race.

The other races were interesting, and one of them, the maiden filly race for two-year-olds, was the means of bringing to "Eddie" Burke, the bookmaker, more money than he could have made booking in a week. Lamity, an unraced sister to Dr. Catlett, was played by him from the start to the close of the betting, and getting away well, she remained in front and won in a romp by three lengths.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle selling race, for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and one-half over six hurdles. Time, 2:51.

1—Governor Budd, W. L. Oliver's b. g., 5 years, by Fresno-Rosa G., 151 pounds, 3 to 1 and even money.....(Hogan)
2—Widower, F. D. Beard's b. g., 3, 131, 7 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Penn)
3—Manchester, J. W. Colt's b. g., aged, 6 to 5..(Owens)

4—Hermann the Great, T. Costello's ch. g., 3, 131, 20 to 1.....(Barry)

Won in a drive by a head; a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $1,000. By subscription of $5 each, with $500 added, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Last three-quarters of the Withers mile. Time—1:15¾.

1—Swamp Angel, A. J. Joyner's ch. m., 4 years, by Magnetizer-Rushlight, 104 pounds, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Maher)
2—Headlight II., G. M. Miller's ch. h., 5, 107, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Turner)
3—Hanlon, W. A. Porter's blk. g., 5, 101, 4 to 1..(Burns)

Momentum, 114, 8 to 1, (Spencer;) Uncle Louis, 104, 20 to 1, (James;) Inspection, 102, 15 to 1, (Cowman;) Double Quick, 104, 30 to 1, (Lamley;) St. Sophia, 119, 30 to 1, (Hirsch;) Lady Sneerwell, 110, 30 to 1, (Littlefield;) Incandescent, 110, 9 to 5, (Maher;) Monletta, 110, 20 to 1, (Taral;) Amorita, 110, 10 to 1, (Hamilton;) Miss Smith, 110, 10 to 1, (Mosby;) Cuquena, 110, 15 to 1, (Turner,) and Lillie Simmons, 110, 50 to 1, (Hewitt,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a canter by three lengths; a head between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $10 each, with $800 added, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile and a sixteenth over the hill. Time—1:47¾.

1—Bangle, E. S. Garner, Jr.'s b. c., 3 years, by Iroquois-Bracelet, 107 pounds, 5 to 2 and even money.....(Maher)
2—George Keene, S. C. Hildreth's b. c., 3, 110, 4 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Clawson)
3—Buela, Sydney Paget's b. m., 4, 103, 2 to 1. (Spencer)

Banquo II., 90, 60 to 1, (Weber,) and Hanwell, 88, 40 to 1, (Makin,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drivle by a head; four lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. The Withers mile.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Bardella 112	Lady Disdain 100	
Atlantus 108		

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. The Eclipse course.

Favonius 112	Ellerdale 112	
Cosmopolitan 112	Flying Scotchman ..112	
McLeod of Dare ...112	Tip Gallant 112	
Strangest 112	Al Reeves 109	
Imitation 112	Ordeal 109	
Great Neck 112	Tyran 109	
Dr. Fitzsimmons....112	Dorval 109	
Oration 112	Juventas 109	
Sol 112		

THIRD RACE.—The Fairview Selling Stakes for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

Decanter 101	Blueaway 97	
Flax Spinner 100	Handpress 95	

FOURTH RACE.—The Bronx Handicap for all ages. Last three-quarters of the Withers mile.

Maceo 128	Autumn 109	
Macy 127	Blarneystone 108	
Handball 126	Leando 102	
George Keene 124	Lady Marian 100	
St. Callatine 121	Toluca 100	
Bangle 119		

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Seven furlongs of the Withers mile.

Lieber Karl 121	Exmoore Queen 104	
George Keene 119	Filament 99	
L'Allouette 111	Marito 95	
Gala Day 108	Blueaway 93	
Central Trust 107	Fleeting Gold 88	
Tabouret 100		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. The Withers mile.

Estaca 111	Glononie 103	
Premier 111	Rinaldo 103	
Tinge 111	Handsel 103	
Charina 109	Maximo Gomez 100	
Mazarine 108	Scotch Plaid 100	
Mt. Washington ...108	Sensational 100	
Fardella 105	Philip 100	
Gala Day 104	Long Acre 98	

Kentucky Races Again Postponed.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 5.—The trotting races, including the Futurity event, were postponed to-day on account of wet track. There will be a double programme to-morrow, beginning at 10 A. M.

Patchen Beats Gentry at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 5.—In the pacing race to-day between Joe Patchen and John R. Gentry, Patchen won in two straight heats, taking the first by a sose in 2:07 and the second by a length and a quarter in 2:07½.

THE PARKWAY DRIVING CLUB.

Rain Again Interferes with the Sport at the Autumn Meeting.

Rain again interfered with the sport at the Autumn meeting of the Parkway Driving Club of Brooklyn yesterday, compelling postponement after five heats had been decided. In the 2:35 pace, postponed from Tuesday, the black gelding Droz sold as favorite, at 10 to 8 on, and won in straight heats with quite a little to spare.

In the 2:16 pace the chestnut gelding Blue Wilkes sold at even money against the field, but the bay gelding U. S. Bond, in two splendid finishes, won the first and second heats, when rain compelled postponement. The summary:

2:35 Class.—Pacing. Purse, $300.

Droz, blk. g., by Ambassador, (Wilson)	1	1	1
Actuary, br. s., (Timmins)	2	2	2
Mamie Clark, b. m., (Snyder)	4	3	3
Frank Knapp, b. g., (Thompson)	3	5	4
Vincy, blk. h., (Cornwall)	5	4	5
Clyte M., b. m., (Stout)	6	6dis	
Wiltona, b. m., (Scoralisk)	7	dis	
Packer, b. h., (Taylor)	dis		

Time—2:21¾; 2:20¾; 2:20.

2:16 Class.—Pacing. Purse, $300, (Unfinished.)

U. S. Bond, b. g., by Frank Noble, (Howell)	1	1	
Greta, blk. m., (Snyder)	2	8	
Hannis, Jr., b. h., (Rhody)	9	2	
Idemont, b. m., (Demarest)	3	3	
Little Dan, ch. g., (Dodge)	4	4	
Blue Wilkes, ch. g., (Swan)	5	5	
Little Gem, b. h., (Cherrier)	6	7	
Annie T., blk. m., (Dudley)	7	6	
Joe Nelson, ch. g., (Kalar)	8	dis	

Time—2:17¼; 2:15¾.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Washingtons Win a Close Game in Brooklyn—Game at the Polo Grounds Postponed.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Yost.	P. C.
Boston	97	45	.683
Baltimore	91	50	.645
Cincinnati	90	58	.608
Cleveland	77	61	.558
Chicago	81	65	.555
New York	73	69	.514
Philadelphia	70	68	.507
Pittsburg	69	73	.486
Louisville	65	78	.455
Brooklyn	51	85	.375
Washington	50	93	.350
St. Louis	37	106	.259

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Washington, 2; Brooklyn, 1.
Pittsburg, 8; St. Louis, 6.

Games To-day.

Baltimore in New York.
Boston in Brooklyn.
Pittsburg in Louisville.
Washington in Philadelphia.
Cleveland in St. Louis.

Only one game was played at Washington Park, Brooklyn, yesterday between the Washingtons and Brooklyns, the second game being postponed on account of rain. The threatening weather kept the attendance down, but the few hundred spectators who ventured out witnessed an interesting contest, which the Washingtons won by a score of 2 to 1.

It was a pitchers' battle, hits being very scarce. Yeager, the home team's pitcher, practically lost his own game by giving Smith a base on balls in the fourth inning when the bases were occupied, forcing in a run. A long fly by Farrell brought in the winning run in the same inning. Weyhing pitched consistently throughout, and the Washingtons fielded sharply when the bases were occupied. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	I	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf	0	0	0	0	0
Jones, rf	0	0	3	2	0
Anderson, lf	0	0	0	0	0
Magoon, ss	0	0	2	5	0
Daly, 2b	0	0	0	3	0
Lachance, 1b	1	0	2	16	0
Wagner, 3b	0	0	2	1	1
A. Smith, c	0	0	0	1	0
Yeager, p	0	0	0	0	3
Total	1	0	27	15	1

WASHINGTON.	R	I	PO	A	E
Gettman, cf	1	1	1	1	0
Selbach, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Casey, 3b	0	0	3	1	0
Freeman, rf	0	1	0	0	0
J. Smith, ss	0	1	2	4	1
Farrell, c	0	2	4	1	0
[illegible]	0	0	3	3	0
Jones, 2b	0	0	0	2	0
Weyhing, p	0	1	2	1	0
Total	2	6	27	13	1

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—1
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Jones, La Chance. Stolen bases—Jones, Farrell. Sacrifice hit—Wrigley. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 5; Washington, 6. First base by errors—Brooklyn, 1; Washington, 1. Bases on balls—Off Yeager, 2; off Weyhing, 1. Struck out—By Weyhing, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Griffin, Casey. Umpire—Mr. Brown. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Pittsburg, 8; St. Louis, 6.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 5.—The home team tried Maupin, a new pitcher, to-day. He did well for eight innings, but weakened in the last, the Pittsburgs batting out a victory. The second game was called in the third inning on account of darkness. Score:

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	—8
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3	—6

Earned runs—St. Louis, 5; Pittsburg, 5. Base hits—St. Louis, 14; Pittsburg, 14. Error—Pittsburg. Batteries—St. Louis, Maupin and Clements; Pittsburg, Cronin and Tannehill. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant umpire—Mr. Warner.

League Games Postponed.

The New Yorks and Philadelphias played one inning at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon, when the game was called on account of rain. The locals scored two runs in the first inning. Other games postponed on account of rain were: Baltimore vs. Boston, in Boston, and Cincinnati vs. Cleveland, in Cincinnati.

Cleveland Team to be Transferred.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 5.—"The present Cleveland team will be transferred to St. Louis next year," said President Muckenfuss of the St. Louis Club to-day. Further than this he refused to talk. "Chris" Von Der Ahe, who is still connected with the St. Louis Club, said: "De H. Robison and J. T. Brush are bluffing when they say they will put the Cleveland team in here whether I like it or not. I am willing that the Clevelands should come in here and make Sportsman's Park their home, but when they come it must be on equal sharing terms, or not at all."

PROSPECTIVE CUP DEFENDER.

Mr. Iselin Has Signed Contract for New Boat with Herreshoff.

NEW ROCHELLE, Oct. 5.—It was learned here to-day from a close friend of C. Oliver Iselin that the contract for the building of the new prospective cup defender was signed by Mr. Iselin on Sept. 25. The document was drafted and the signature affixed at Nat Herreshoff's home at Bristol, R. I., at the same time that the final plans of the new yacht were approved.

The boat will, of course, be built under lock and key, the usual method of procedure that is adopted at the Herreshoff works, and little beyond the statement that she will be of the bulb-fin type and that her lines generally will not depart radically from those of the Defender, could be learned. It is probable that the keel of the new craft will be laid about Nov. 1, and during the meantime the Defender will be towed up to Bristol and hauled out at the south shop, where the cradle for her reception is almost completed.

Champion Fitzsimmons's Father Dead.

Robert Fitzsimmons, the champion heavyweight pugilist, received word yesterday that his father, James Fitzsimmons, had died at Timura, New Zealand. James Fitzsimmons was ninety years old, and a native of Australia. He served many years in the British Army, being retired on a pension. In his younger days he was fond of boxing and wrestling.

Extradition Papers for Mrs. Botkin.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 5.—Gov. Budd this afternoon decided to issue extradition papers in the case of Mrs. Cordella Botkin, accused of the poisoning of Mrs. John P. Dunning of Delaware and her sister, Mrs. Joshua P. Deane. The Governor stated that he took this action to throw the case into the courts for decision.

Fatal Fight Among Georgia Negroes.

HARMONY GROVE, Ga., Oct. 5.—Two negroes were killed outright and a third fatally wounded at a political meeting last night at Miller's Court Ground, in this county. Speeches were made and the debate finally degenerated into a free fight. Knives and pistols were used with the result told above.

Bacteriologist Commits Suicide.

LOWELL, Mass., Oct. 5.—Dr. Charles L. Fox, bacteriologist of the local Health Department, shot himself through the heart early this morning. He had been despondent for the past few months owing to continued poor health. He was twenty-eight years old.

GOLFING ON WET GREENS

Contestants at the St. Andrew's Club Finish Their Round.

REID WINS THE SILVER CUP

He Makes a Record for the Links—Over Fifty Finish for To-day's Events.

Seventy-six golfers drove off from the first tee at St. Andrew's yesterday in the opening round of the annual tournament given by the St. Andrew's Golf Club. It was a muggy, sticky day, and a furious downpour of rain showed no mercy to either the greens or the players. Putting, therefore, depended more upon chance than skill, and a heavier iron club than the putter had to be used to force the ball through the water to the spot where the hole was supposed to be.

The steady rain took all the golfing snap out of several contestants, so that the number who actually finished the long thirty-six-hole round was fifty-three, and half a dozen were compelled to stop on account of darkness. The first sixteen qualified for the rounds to begin to-day for the St. Andrew's Cup, the chief trophy, and the best one in this class received a silver cup given by the President of the club, John C. Ten Eyck. This was won by John Reid, Jr., one of Yale's able golfers and a St. Andrew's member. His afternoon round of eighty-two strokes for the long eighteen-hole course becomes the record. His full score is:

John Reid, Jr., St. Andrew's:
(First Round.)
Out .....6 6 5 5 5 6 6 6 4 8—52
In .....6 5 5 4 5 5 7 6 4—47—99
(Second Round.)
Out .....4 5 4 6 4 5 6 2 6—42
In .....3 5 5 4 7 3 3 6 4—40—82

Total.....181

The sixteen who qualified for the chief trophy are:

	First Round.	Second Round.	Total.
John Reid, Jr., St. Andrew's	99	82	181
James A. Tyng, Morris County	92	93	185
F. W. Menzies, St. Andrew's	90	96	186
A. J. Cummings, Dyker Meadow	91	87	187
W. H. Sands, St. Andrew's	95	94	189
J. B. Upham, St. Andrew's	92	97	189
A. L. Norris, Dyker Meadow	92	98	190
R. C. Watson, Jr., Westbrook	96	94	190
J. N. Steele, Jr., Nutley	89	102	191
A. D. Cochrane, St. Andrew's	96	95	191
W. L. Thompson, Morris County	98	94	192
J. B. Baker, St. Andrew's	97	96	193
N. S. Ransom, Albany	93	100	193
John Smith, Powelton	98	95	193
Arthur Shroeder, Montclair	99	95	194
W. N. Murray, Alleghany	96	98	194

The next thirty-two contestants, as follows, qualified for the consolation foursome contest, the first round of which will be played this morning:

	1st Round.	2d Round.	Total.
Daniel Chauncey, Dyker Meadow	94	101	195
C. L. Perkins, Rockaway	98	98	196
Maturin Ballou, Apawamis	99	98	196
W. H. Innis, St. Andrew's	101	99	200
Harry Holbrook, Jr., St. Andrew's	96	105	201
J. C. Ten Eyck, St. Andrew's	102	100	202
C. L. Tappin, Westbrook	93	109	202
C. D. Thompson, Allegheny	98	106	202
D. P. Kingsley, St. Andrew's	101	102	203
R. H. Robertson, St. Andrew's	101	102	203
Joseph Chadwick, Jr., Powelton	100	103	203
William Adriance, Duchess Co.	102	102	204
C. F. Watson, Morris County	102	102	204
W. W. Coles, Oyster Bay	100	106	206
J. A. Wright, St. Andrew's	100	107	207
G. P. Tiffany, Powelton	100	109	209
Grenville Kane, Tuxedo	101	107	208
J. C. Rennard, Tuxedo	108	102	210
John I. Blair, Jr., Morris County	102	109	211
Alexander Morten, Westchester	110	103	213
W. S. Eidey, Westchester	104	110	214
Otis L. Williams, Richmond Co.	107	108	215
Albert McClane, St. Andrew's	112	106	218
A. E. Whitney, Crescent	109	110	219
James L. Taylor, Crescent	113	106	219
J. F. Talmage, Tuxedo	109	110	219
Otto Hochmeyer, Staten Island	115	105	220
John B. Yates, Saratoga	109	111	220
L. L. Clark, Jr., Englewood	110	111	221
Clark Mallery, Westchester	114	110	224
H. W. Slocum, Staten Island	109	117	226
J. B. C. Tappan, Queens County	113	116	229

The following five competitors finished the entire round, but their scores failed to place them in either class:

	1st Round.	2d Round.	Total.
J. H. Merritt, Dyker Meadow	113	117	230
G. Collingwood, Westchester	112	118	230
A. J. Slade, Westchester	113	118	231
S. O. Van der Poel, Rockaway	110	122	232
Amory G. Hodges, Rockaway	116	118	234

CHAMPIONSHIP GOLF FOR WOMEN

Mrs. John Jacob Astor Among the Sixty Entries for Chief Honors.

Secretary Robert B. Kerr of the United States Golf Association announced yesterday the complete list of entries for the women's championship tournament. This contest will begin next Tuesday on the Ardsley Club links, near Dobbs Ferry, and will continue four days. The present champion, Miss Beatrix Hoyt, will defend her title and she will be opposed by several able competitors. A notable entry is that of Mrs. John Jacob Astor, who is said to have been playing an excellent game at Newport this season. Miss N. C. Sargent of the Essex County Club, Manchester, Mass., who won second place last year; Miss C. E. Longworth of Cincinnati, the third honor winner, and Miss Anna Sands are the most prominent golfers who have failed to enter. In all there are sixty entries, the largest number ever received, and they come from thirty clubs. The list is:

ARDSLEY CLUB—Mrs. A. De Witt Cochrane, Mrs. F. L. Eldridge, Miss Caryl Eldlitz, Miss Lillian Brooks, Miss Jeannette Kittredge, Mrs. M. M. Van Beuren, Miss Helen Parrish, Mrs. John T. Terry, Jr., and Miss Anna Archbold.

ALBANY GOLF CLUB—Miss Martha Murphy.

BALTIMORE COUNTRY CLUB—Miss Fanny King McLane and Mrs. J. E. Griever.

BALTUSROL GOLF CLUB, Short Hills, N. J.—Mrs. William Fellowes Morgan and Mrs. Henry B. Ashmore.

CHICAGO GOLF CLUB—Miss Marion Shearson.

COUNTRY CLUB of Brookline, Mass.—Mrs. F. E. Zerrahn.

COUNTRY CLUB of Scranton, Penn.—Miss Eleanor A. Anderson.

CINCINNATI GOLF CLUB—Miss Lucy Hayes Herron.

CONCORD GOLF CLUB—Miss Grace B. Keyes.

DYKER MEADOW CLUB, Brooklyn—Miss Grace Chauncey.

ENGLEWOOD GOLF CLUB—Mrs. Janet T. Wells.

ESSEX COUNTY CLUB, Manchester, Mass.—Miss Madeline Boardman and Miss Harriot S. Curtis.

HUNTINGTON VALLEY COUNTRY CLUB, Rydal, Penn.—Mrs. Caleb F. Fox, Mrs. J. C. Patterson, Miss Sophia Starr.

MERION CRICKET CLUB, Philadelphia—Miss Frances C. Griscom.

MARINE AND FIELD CLUB—Mrs. M. M. Garland.

MORRIS COUNTY GOLF CLUB, Morristown, N. J.—Mrs. William Shippen, Miss Helen Shelton, Miss Alice L. Day, Miss Cornelia G. Willis.

NEWPORT GOLF CLUB—Mrs. John Jacob Astor and Miss Maude K. Wetmore.

OCEAN COUNTY HUNT CLUB, Lakewood, N. J.—Miss Agnes Helen Davis.

ONWENTSIA GOLF CLUB, Chicago—Mrs. H. C. Chatfield-Taylor.

PHILADELPHIA CRICKET CLUB—Mrs. Walter M. Gorham, Miss Margaret C. Maule, Miss Helena H. Maule, Mrs. Charles S. Farnum, Miss Katharine K. Cassatt, Miss Elsie Cassatt, Mrs. Herman Lewis, Miss Corinne Block, Miss Aline S. Taylor.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTRY CLUB—Miss Edith B. Burt.

PITTSBURG GOLF CLUB—Miss B. C. Howe.

PITTSFIELD GOLF CLUB—Miss Edward A. Manice.

QUEENS COUNTY GOLF CLUB, Glen Cove—Miss Louise D. Maxwell, Miss Grace L. Maxwell, and Miss Ruth Underhill.

SHINNECOCK HILLS GOLF CLUB—Miss Beatrix Hoyt and Miss Helen Barney.

SEABRIGHT GOLF CLUB—Miss Alice Strong.

ST. ANDREW'S GOLF CLUB—Miss Reid.

TOWN AND COUNTRY CLUB, St. Paul—Miss Mabel De L. Merriam.

TUXEDO GOLF CLUB—Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Mrs. J. J. Vatable, and Mrs. Frank P. Keech.

WESTBROOK GOLF CLUB—Mrs. John C. Tappin.

Golfing at Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 5.—On the university links to-day the contest for the Pyle cup was opened with the qualifying round medal play. Some good scores were made despite the beating rain and the consequent slowness of the course. The freshmen class was well represented, and two of them qualified. The winner of the Pyle cup, together with the men making the best scores, will constitute the team which will represent Princeton in the inter-collegiate match to be held at Ardsley late this month. The men who qualified are:

Chester Griswold, '99	83
John Stuart, 1900	85
Wilson, 1902	86
Bonner, 1902	88
Chauncey Y. Murphy, 1900	88
J. P. Kellogg, 1900	89
A. D. Childs, 1901	95
J. G. Ralston, '99	96

COLLEGE FOOTBALL CONTESTS.

Yale Defeats Amherst in a Game Played at New Haven—Score, 34 to 0.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 5.—Yale this afternoon defeated Amherst at football by the score of 34 to 0. Yale's play was good from start to finish. It was largely a kicking game, with but little line-bucking, and the most remarkable thing about it was, perhaps, the utter uselessness of the University of Pennsylvania tactics, which Amherst used. The new ends-in trick was ripped to pieces by the Yale line, and the guards-back formation made no impression on the Yale rushers. The elevens lined up as follows:

Yale.	Position.	Amherst.
Sharpe, Hubbell	Left end	Cook
Durston, Cook	Left tackle	Winslow
Brown	Left guard	King
Walton	Centre	Butler
Marshall, Andrews	Right guard	Houghton
Chamberlain, Richards	Right tackle	Ballantine
Coy, Eddy	Right end	Watson
De Saulles, Winter	Quarter back	Anderson, Pratt
Marvin, Townsend	Left half back	Kendall
Corwin, Benjamin	Right half back	Whitney
McBride, Dupee	Full back	Burden

Umpire—Mr. Everett Lake, Harvard. Referees—Messrs. William T. Bull and M. U. Ely, Yale. Linemen—Mr. Blanchard, Amherst; Dr. T. B. Hull, Yale. Touch-downs—Marvin, (3,) Townsend, (2,) Benjamin, (1.) Goals—Yale, 4. Total score—Yale, 34; Amherst, 0. Time—Two twenty-minute halves.

Harvard, 28; Bowdoin, 6.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 5.—Harvard easily defeated Bowdoin at football this afternoon in the second game of the season on Soldier's Field, but not until the boys from Maine had scored a touch-down and a goal. The final tally was 28 to 6. In the middle of the second half, after Harvard had run the score up to 21 points and was having everything its own way, its left melted away before the hammering of Clark, Stockbridge, and Hill, till the ball was two feet from Harvard's line. Then that space was halved for offside play, and Clark bolted over through the centre with room to spare. Harvard scored three touch-downs in the first half and two in the second, with some substitutes in the line. In spite of the discouraging weakness shown in the second half, the Harvard team played on the whole much the best game that it has shown thus far this season.

The line-up was as follows:

Harvard.	Positions.	Bowdoin.
Cochrane	Left end	A. Clark
G. Sargent	Left tackle	Stockbridge
A. Sargent	Left guard	Wentworth
C. Sargent	Centre	Bodwell
Burden	Right guard	Cloudman
L. Lawrence	Right tackle	Albee
Hallowell, Lewis	Right end	Bellaty
Daly, Hatch	Quarterback	Hadlock
Dibblee, Sawin	Left half back	Gregson
E. Kendall, Beal	Right half back	Hall
Reid	Full back	W. Clark

Score—Harvard, 28; Bowdoin, 6. Touch-downs—Read, 3; Kendall, Beal, W. Clark. Goals from touch-down—Cochrane, 3; W. Clark. Umpire—Mr. Knowlton. Referee—Mr. Lewis. Linesmen—Messrs. Holden and Stetson. Timekeeper—Mr. Fairbank. Time—15 minute halves. Attendance—200.

Princeton Eleven Beats Stevens.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 5.—The Princeton eleven met the football team from Stevens Institute on the 'Varsity field to-day and in the first half scored 30 to the visitors' none. Throughout the second half the Princeton players continued scoring, until when time was called the score stood 42 to 0 in favor of the Orange and Black. The work of the Princeton team showed a decided improvement over that shown in the Lehigh game. The men from Hoboken played a plucky game throughout.

Cornell, 30; Syracuse, 0.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 5.—Cornell defeated Syracuse to-day at football by a score of 30 to 0. The Syracusans played finely in the first half, and took the ball within a short distance of Cornell's goal.

Pennsylvania Wins a Game.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5.—The University of Pennsylvania football eleven defeated the Mansfield State's Normal School of Mansfield, Penn., to-day by a score of 50 to 0.

Brown, 29; Tufts, 6.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 5.—This afternoon at Providence, Brown defeated Tufts at football, 29 to 6.

THE SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR.

First Battalion of the 169th Regiment at the Ranges—Reckless Civilians Cause Excitement.

The shooting ranges at Creedmoor were occupied yesterday by the First Battalion of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment, Major G. W. Collins in command. The firing from the 300-yard line and the volley firing were done in a hard rain, the culmination of a penetrating drizzle which began at noon. The members of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth had only recently received their equipment, and their first appearance in uniform was made yesterday. The First Battalion is composed of Companies A, C, E, F, and K, of which 122 officers and men went to Creedmoor.

An incident occurred in the forenoon which created a ripple of excitement. Two men wearing civilian clothes came into the range and began to fire a revolver at an improvised target they had erected. Beyond it were the men who were on the ranges, and the pistol balls came whizzing close to their ears. A Corporal's guard ejected the reckless civilians at the bayonet's point. Of those who qualified as marksmen some tried for sharpshooter qualifications. Lieut. F. E. Baker succeeded. His score was 500 yards, 5, 4, 5, 4, 5—23; 400 yards, 4, 4, 5, 4, 4—21; total, 44. The marksmen's scores follow:

PISTOL PRACTICE.

FIELD AND STAFF.—Col. D. C. McCarthy, 21, 16—37; Major G. W. Collins, 18, 16—34; Major W. Schlereth, 18, 13—31; Lieut. F. E. Baker, 19, 15—34.

COMPANY OFFICERS.—Capt. N. M. Arnette, Co. A, 18, 19—37; Capt. J. M. Kelly, Co. C, 16, 17—33; Lieut. M. D. O'Keefe, Co. E, 19, 17—36; Lieut. T. McConkey, Co. F, 20, 17—37.

RIFLE PRACTICE.

COMPANY A.—Sergt. F. Bills, 16, 17—33; Sergt. E. S. Gorman, 17, 17—34; Sergt. T. J. Moynahan, 16, 14—30; Corp. F. Keane, 18, 13—31; J. H. Boyd, 16, 17—33; F. Boustek, 18, 17—35; P. F. Comiskey, 16, 19—35; E. Dierberger, 17, 15—32; A. Etmer, 16, 16—32; F. Gallagher, 15, 15—30; W. Hawkins, 16, 15—31; C. Leggo, 15, 15—30; F. Thessen, 19, 12—31.

COMPANY C.—Sergt. McLoughlin, 16, 15—31; Sergt. D. M. Seaton, 20, 15—35; M. J. Murphy, 16, 16—32.

COMPANY E.—Sergt. H. Hannigan, 17, 14—31; Sergt. H. Morrissey, 20, 14—34; Sergt. J. D. O'Connell, 18, 15—33; Corp. T. Hinchey, 16, 15—31; J. P. Blake, 16, 18—34; J. Conroy, 17, 13—30; V. Donohue, 19, 15—34; P. Flinn, 20, 14—34; M. Franklin, 16, 18—34; J. McCabe, 15, 17—32; J. McMahon, 21, 9—30; J. Norwalk, 18, 16—34; F. O'Farrell, 18, 12—30; N. Osborne, 18, 13—31; J. Owen, 16, 14—30; J. Scott, 20, 15—35; T. F. Walsh, 15, 15—30.

COMPANY F.—Sergt. T. O'Brien, 16, 17—33; J. McDonald, 16, 14—30; D. O'Brien, 15, 17—32.

COMPANY K.—Corp. T. H. Sullivan, 17, 19—36; A. P. Corr, 18, 17—35; L. Fink, 15, 15—30; F. Kemmerad, 16, 15—31; P. McAvoy, 15, 16—31; M. Rieger, 15, 18—33; F. T. Rogers, 18, 18—36; W. Sillors, 20, 14—34; J. J. Skehan, 16, 14—30.

VOLLEYS.

No. Men.	Bulls.	C'tres.	Inn's.	Out's.	Total.
Company A	23	6	17	23	19	65
Company C	12	6	7	11	9	33
Company E	33	3	12	10	17	42
Company F	11	3	7	3	2	15
Company K	19	1	3	3	6	13

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

BLAINE REPUBLICAN CLUB.—Judgment for $511 was entered yesterday against Frederick Gross as President of the Blaine Republican Club of 16 West Twenty-fourth Street, in favor of Andrew J. Bastine on a claim for rent.

THOMAS YENOSKI.—Deputy Sheriff Maguire has received two attachments against Thomas Yenoski, formerly steward of the Seawanhaka Yacht Club, in favor of the Waldorf-Astoria Cigar Company for $273, and McIlvaine & Baldwin for $701. The attachments were served on Treasurer Wetmore of the club.

FLOUMAN & FRIEDLANDER.—Justice Truax of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed Sigmund Honig receiver for the firm of Flouman & Friedlander, manufacturers of mineral waters, in a suit brought for the dissolution of the partnership by Hyman Friedlander against Samuel Flouman. The partnership was formed in March, 1895. The address of the firm does not appear in the papers filed in court.

MINNIE MICHAELS.—Minnie Michaels, dealer in millinery at 101 Avenue B, confessed judgment yesterday for $452 in favor of Pauline Wolf, for rent of the store, furniture, and fixtures and money loaned, and execution was issued to Deputy Sheriff Rinn. Miss Michaels was formerly employed in a millinery store on the same block, and started in business on her own account on April 1 last.

SILBERMAN & KUPPERBERG.—Deputy Sheriff Maguire yesterday received two writs of replevin from Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner, against City Marshal Gross for $426, to recover goods seized by him from Silberman & Kupperberg, dealers in dry go

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK CITY
27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway and Cedar Street, New York.
Deposit accounts received.
Advances made upon railroad, municipal, and other approved securities.
Letters of Credit Issued.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton.

FINANCIAL.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,
35 WALL STREET,
New York, October 1, 1898.

To the Holders of the
Northern Pacific Railroad and Land Grant General First Mortgage
Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Holders of bonds of the above issue are hereby given an opportunity to convert the same into prior lien 4 per cent. Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, on the basis of

$1,150 Prior Lien Bonds for each $1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds.

Accrued interest on the General First Mortgage Bonds from July 1st to October 1st, 1898, will be paid in cash at time of conversion.

The right is reserved to withdraw this offer at any time without notice.

General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., cor. Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By C. S. MELLEN,
President.

To the Shareholders of the
Minnesota Iron Company,
Illinois Steel Company,
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Ry. Co.:

Referring to our notice of September 10, 1898, we have now to announce that over 90 per cent. of the stock of each of the above-named companies has been deposited with us on the terms set forth in said notice.

Stockholders who have not yet deposited their stock may deposit same with either of us up to and including Monday October 10, 1898, (being the date on which the cash payments on deposited stock must also be made,) after which date no further deposits will be received by us.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY,
S. Paul Building, 222 Broadway, New York.
OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY.
Ames Building, Washington Street, corner of Court, Boston, Mass.
New York and Boston, October 1st, 1898.

CONSOLIDATED

We beg to call the attention of the public that the firms of Lewis A. May & Co. and of May, McElwee & Paine, occupying respectively the whole floor of Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway and substantially the whole ground floor at No. 50 Broadway, have this day formed a consolidation under the firm name and style of LEWIS A. MAY & CO., the said firm of LEWIS A. MAY & CO. being composed of all of the members of the above-mentioned two firms.

LEWIS A. MAY & CO. respectfully invite the public and the patrons of both firms to their offices at Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, where the business of Stock and Bond brokerage will be conducted upon the same basis as when conducting separate businesses.

May, McElwee & Paine,
Lewis A. May & Co.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.00

LEGAL DEPOSITORY
For State, City, and Court Moneys.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks passed through N. Y. Clearing-house.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads and Corporations. Separate Department with Special Facilities for Ladies.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice Pres. & Actg. Pres.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Sec. and Treas.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Ass't Treasury.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vice President.
M. S. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
DAVID PIFFEFER, 18 Wall St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

Although suffering from bear aggressiveness, the stock market yesterday was on the whole firm, holding well against the heavy selling and against the naturally adverse influence of continued weakness in the industrial list. In many conspicuous shares substantial gains were made.

***

Sugar Trust and Tobacco Trust were again by far the most conspicuous shares. The trading in the two approximated 160,000 shares out of a total of 400,000. In Tobacco Trust there was continued short covering, and at the same time apparent sales by some of the largest interests. In Sugar Trust the selling was aggressive, and was apparently further liquidation. New evidences of real war between the trust and its competitors were at hand.

***

Recent market developments—the broadening activity in the standard shares—indicate unmistakably that speculation is turning away from the overmanipulated industrials. Strong interests are showing renewed bullish enthusiasm on those stocks with which they are identified. It looks as though the Flower contingent is coming back into the market as a leader again, that group of financiers being now outspoken in their confidence. For some time past Gov. Flower and his associates have not been urging their friends to market activity, but within the past few days sentiment in this quarter seems to have changed, and closer attention is being given the market than for some time. It was Gov. Flower's renewed interest in the market that kept him from attending the Democratic State Convention only a few days ago.

***

And other powerful financial interests are showing the same sort of new bullishness. For some time past there has been steady absorption of the higher priced dividend-paying stocks, and also of shares which promise soon to become dividend payers by Wall Street people more or less identified with their managements. Buying of this sort was in evidence yesterday in many parts of the market— buying of a character which inspires new confidence among veteran Wall Street observers.

***

Government bonds were firm. There were sales of $7,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 111; $1,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 110⅝; $130,520 3s, coupon, at 105¼; $400 do., small, at 104⅜; $2,000 do., registered, at 104½, and $1,000 5s, registered, at 112⅜.

***

In State securities, $500 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 76½.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malting Co.	½	Internat'l Paper Co.	½
Am. Tobacco	1¼	Intern'l P. Co. pf.	½
Am. Tobacco pf.	½	Lacledе Gas pf.	1
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1⅛	Met. Street Ry.	3⅝
B'klyn R. T.	1⅛	N. Y. Air Brake	4
B'klyn Union Gas	1⅜	Pacific Coast	⅝
Chi. & East. Ill.	½	People's Gas, Chi.	1⅛
Chi. M. & St. P. pf.	½	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Chi. & N. W. pf.	½	West. Chi. St.	¾
Consolidated Ice.	1½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	⅝	Great North. pf.	¾
Am. Sugar Refs.	1⅝	Nat. Biscuit pf.	1¼
Am. Sug. Refs. pf.	¾	Nat. Lead Co.	⅝
B. & O. pf., w. i.	1¼	Pitts., C. C., & St. L.	¾
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	2⅜	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	¾
Consolidated Gas	1½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	⅝
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	5	Union Pac., D. & G., t.	5⅝
Evans. & Terre H.	1		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., M. & St. P. 1st, H. & D. 7s.	1⅛	Pitts. & West. 5s.	2½
Nor. Pac. 1st 6s.	2⅜	Scioto V. & N. E. 4s.	1
Nor. Pac. 1st 6s, reg.	2½	Standard R. & T. 6s.	2¾

Bond Declined.

Brooklyn W. & W. 5s.....3

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2@3 per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 3½@4 per cent. for five and six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4½ per cent. for choice single names, and 5@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $153,671,315; balance, $6,906,027; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,642,372.

Money on call in London at 1¾ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 2¼@2 5-16 per cent. for short and 2 5-16@2⅜ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market dull. Posted rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.85 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81½@$4.81¾ for sixty days, $4.84 for demand, $4.84½ for cable transfers, and $4.80¾@4.81½ for commercial.

In Continental Paris francs were quoted at 5.22¾@5.23¾, less 1-16c, for long, and 5.21⅞ less 1-16@5.22½ for short, reichsmarks at 94¼ and 94⅞@94 15-16, and guilders at 39-15-16 and 40 1-16@40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10@20c discount. Boston—15c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ½c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c premium; over the counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ⅝, to 111⅝; New York Central, ½, to 120; Canadian Pacific, ¼, to 88¾; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 57; Union Pacific preferred, ¼, to 67⅞, and Erie, ⅛, to 14¼. Declined—Northern Pacific preferred, ¼, to 78⅞, and Reading, ⅛, to 9¼. Atchison sold at 13⅛, Illinois Central at 114¾, Erie first preferred at 36¾, Pennsylvania at 60. British consols declined 1-16, to 109 13-16, for money and ⅛, to 110, for the account.

IRON TRADE SATISFACTORY.

In its review of trade conditions The Iron Age, leading iron-trade authority, will say to-day:

The general situation has changed very little. The volume of business is very heavy, and in most departments of this industry is more than satisfactory. But the number of the works capable of producing at a profit at present prices is so large that it needs a very heavy tonnage to keep them busy. How large it is is indicated by the fact that only slight slackening in the requirements produces an easier tone.

The volume of inquiries from foreign countries is very large, but exporters are seriously hampered by high freights. Yet occasional good orders are put through. There is an order in the market for a good-sized lot of cast iron pipe for Japan. All reports agree that not alone in iron and steel, but in the metals, too, the consumption of Europe is on an extraordinary scale. The prosperity, notably of the Continental Steel Works is phenomenal. We hear of one instance of a 90 per cent. dividend paid, while 120 per cent. was earned. Other plants are returning 20, 30, and 40 per cent. In Germany the works are filled up to July of next year, and in England, too, the iron trade is prospering, although not in so marked a degree. Fear of a "Yankee invasion" is responsible among the leaders of the industry for the conviction that prices ought not to be allowed to go higher. The conviction seems general abroad that some years of very active business are before the European works. If that belief is justified by developments the American iron trade should be favorably affected. Some time since a scheme was broached looking to the formation of a syndicate to handle the export business of a number of our largest plants. This does not appear to have developed beyond the embryo stage. Yet it is worthy of close study.

In Bessemer pig iron the latest development is the decision of the valley furnaces to establish a joint sales agency to handle the entire product of the group of merchant furnaces.

Steel billets have weakened somewhat in the Central West. The explanation is made that specifications on sheet bar orders have not come in as expected, and that this has diverted into the billet trade capacity thus rendered available.

Chicago reports a satisfactory run of orders for car material. Cleveland notes an inquiry for about 3,000 tons of ship plates. For Boston a Pittsburg mill has taken 8,000 tons of elevated work, while Pittsburg notes the closing of a contract for 100 miles of merchant pipe, with another for thirty miles in sight.

Nothing final has yet been done by the steel rail makers.

In the metal trade copper continues firm, with a good demand. Lead is still weak, while spelter is firm on both sides of the Atlantic. The effort to get the tin plate industry under control is reported to be showing favorable results.

SUGAR TRUST WEAKNESS.

Again yesterday Sugar Trust was notably weak, getting down close to 112, after having sold at 115⅝. Throughout the day there was in evidence the same steady selling which has been noted many times heretofore, and which has every indication of being liquidation by substantial interests. Fresh selling was brought about by the announcement of further cuts in prices of refined sugar—another evidence of the reality of the trade war between the trust and its competitors.

At the close last night Sugar Trust again commanded a substantial premium in the loan crowd, which ordinarily would indicate an extended short interest. In Sugar Trust, however, it is not an uncommon phenomenon even when controlling interests are themselves most bearish on the stock. It was stated in high quarters yesterday that large blocks of Sugar Trust recently sold and borrowed are now ready for delivery.

There was some covering of Sugar Trust by some of the smaller traders yesterday, and it was this that gave the stock what little strength it showed.

PEOPLE'S GAS CONFIDENCE.

People's Gas, with the other Flower properties, showed much strength and activity yesterday. About 23,000 shares of the stock changed hands, and it sold close to 105, gaining nearly 2 points net for the day. Friends of the management and brokers who are usually active in the stock when insiders are at work in the market bought steadily, although without showing any disposition to make the stock sensationally strong.

In regard to the People's Gas situation a Wall Street news agency yesterday printed the following:

It can be definitely stated that there is unanimity of opinion among People's Gas interests. Whatever differences of opinion did exist have been satisfactorily adjusted, and in the judgment of the largest owners of the property to the benefit of the securities.

The output of gas has increased so far this year from 8 to 12 per cent. monthly, and the gross and net earnings have increased proportionately.

The purchase of the Manhattan Oil Company is considered an exceptionally good business stroke. The company had about $800,000 bonds and a capital stock of $2,000,000. On this capital stock it has been earning about 12 per cent. It owns oil fields, refineries, &c., and has a market for all its oil. The cost of oil to the People's Gas Company will be materially reduced by the deal.

There is no purchase of Indiana Fuel securities. It is simply an agreement to spend $1,500,000 in three years in exploiting natural gas in Chicago. Interest at 7 per cent. on the sum expended is satisfactorily guaranteed.

The question of financing these two deals has practically been decided, and will be ratified by stockholders in due time. The amount involved in both deals is about $3,000,000. It was first thought that bonds should be issued, but the present opinion is that it is better to issue rights to stockholders and sell to them at par People's Gas stock.

The Manhattan Oil Company will be a source of profit to the People's Gas Company, as its earnings are very much above the 6 per cent. which will be paid annually on the cost, if stock is issued. There is a 1 per cent. profit in the Indiana Gas Fuel deal, if stock is issued, because of the 7 per cent. guarantee.

In a word, People's Gas is not only through all its legal troubles, but the internal dissensions have been settled in a way which will prove profitable to the stockholders.

Ex-Gov. Flower and other large interests in the property have added to their holdings in the last ten days, and are confident that the stock will establish itself, under existing conditions, on a higher level than at any time heretofore.

A TOBACCO CALCULATION.

Tobacco Trust was kept strong yesterday, although there was a steady supply of the stock to meet all demands. Representatives of the Drummond tobacco concern persist in their statements that no deal will be made between their company and the trust except upon a cash basis. These representatives hint at an interesting story of how Mr. Drummond, whose own actuaries are said to have investigated the trust and its official status when a stock payment was proposed for the Drummond Company, calculates that Tobacco Trust stock is really worth somewhere between 60 and 75.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit was yesterday conspicuously strong, selling up to and closing at 68⅜, a gain of more than 1 point for the day. Transactions in the stock aggregated nearly 32,000 shares. All day insiders and their friends were steady buyers, and from such quarters came further expressions of confidence in the property and its earning power. Dividend rumors on Brooklyn Rapid Transit are gradually assuming a definite shape. Friends of the company who are building upon such developments are talking of a 4 per cent. rate.

ATCHISON DIVIDEND RUMORS.

Atchison preferred jumped into prominence yesterday, figuring for 26,000 shares and gaining more than a point for the day. The Directors of the company held their regular monthly meeting in the afternoon, and although the official report of their conference stated that the subject of a dividend on the preferred stock was not considered, yet in some Wall Street quarters it was hinted that dividends at the rate of 2 per cent. have been unofficially decided upon by the Directors. The following official statement regarding the meeting was given out yesterday:

"Routine business only was transacted, including the making of arrangements for the annual stockholders' meeting. The subject of a dividend on the preferred stock was not taken up. Chairman Walker says that in view of the fact that the company's coupons are payable in the Fall and Spring months, it is probable that January and July will be adopted for dividends on the preferred stock."

THE GOLD MOVEMENT.

Gold coin to the value of $951,000 arrived from Europe yesterday. On the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse came £95,000 and 380,000f. for the National City Bank and on the steamship Majestic £45,000 for the National City Bank, £20,000 for Lazard Frères, and £15,000 for Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE.

Advance copies of the Louisville and Nashville Railway Company's annual report for the year ended June 30, 1898, were issued yesterday. Chairman Belmont and President Smith's report says in part:

There has been no change in the capital stock this year; the amount is $55,000,000. Included in this amount is $2,200,000 held in the treasury. The additional increase of $5,000,000, which was authorized Nov. 8, 1893, has not been issued.

The general results from operations for the year were:

Gross earnings	$21,996,652.82	
Operating expenses, 67.84 per cent.	14,921,730.14	
Net earnings from traffic, 32.16 p. c.		$7,074,922.68
To which add—		
Income from rents, as per statement following.	$236,893.12	
Income from investments, as per statement following	353,883.33	
		590,776.45
Total income		$7,665,699.13
From which deduct charges against income—		
Interest	$4,815,998.14	
Rents	156,594.44	
Taxes	640,249.49	
Loss on Georgia Railroad	162,620.07	
Loss on other roads	12,480.20	
Discount on bonds received for Sinking Fund payments	41,907.50	
Sinking Fund payments for which no bonds are received, charged to this account and credited to profit and loss account	120,100.00	
Unfunded discount	26,375.08	
South and North Alabama R. R. Co. surplus earnings for year included in gross earnings	56,472.39	
		6,032,797.26
Net income for the year		$1,632,901.87

There has been charged to operating expenses, locomotive repairs, the sum of $1,073,001.54, an increase of $119,917.26 over the previous year. The value of fifteen locomotives destroyed, viz., $94,000, is included in this amount, which charge fully perpetuates the locomotive equipment for the year. There has been charged to operating expenses, passenger car repairs, the sum of $310,662.02, a decrease of $6,035.87 from the previous year. The value of six cars destroyed, viz., $19,250, is included in this amount, which charge fully perpetuates the passenger equipment for the year. There has been charged to operating expenses, freight car repairs, the sum of $1,535,610.67, an increase of $366,806.24 over the previous year. The value of the 816 cars destroyed, viz., $280,805, is included in this amount, which charge fully perpetuates the freight equipment for the year.

April 1, 1898, the Louisville and Nashville consolidated mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, amounting to $7,070,000, matured. In order to provide for the payment of these bonds, for the cost of the Paducah and Memphis Division, and the liquidation of the floating debt of the company, there have been issued $12,500,000 collateral trust twenty-five-year gold bonds, secured by $14,000,000 of unified fifty-year 4 per cent. gold mortgage bonds and $4,000,000 Paducah and Memphis Division fifty-year 4 per cent. gold first mortgage bonds as collateral.

These bonds have been sold at a satisfactory price, and the proceeds have been applied to the payment of $7,001,000 consolidated mortgage bonds (leaving still outstanding $69,000) and to reimburse the company for its expenditures for the Paducah and Memphis Division, amounting to $3,623,319.09, and the balance of the proceeds is in cash in the treasury of the company.

Income account has been charged with the discount on bonds received for the sinking fund payments and for sinking fund payments for which no bonds were received, amounting to $162,007.50; also, the annual pro rata discount on bonds sold, amounting to $26,375.03, and the loss on the other roads, amounting to $175,100.27, leaving a balance to the credit of the income account of $1,632,901.87, which has been transferred to the credit of the profit and loss account.

The Directors have revalued the assets of the company, and have charged all losses, accounts and advances considered uncollectible, to the amount of $128,246.65, to the profit and loss account. The balance to the credit of the profit and loss account June 30, 1898, is $2,846,390.45.

There have been credited to this account, and charged to profit and loss, the following amounts appropriated out of this year's surplus:

For couplers and air brakes, to comply with the law passed by Congress, for equipping the balance of the company's rolling stock	$500,000.00	
For rolling stock	500,000.00	
For reduction of grade	248,441.00	
		$1,248,441.00
There was still unexpended from amounts previously appropriated for rolling stock		380,883.00
Making a total appropriation of		$1,629,324.00

The physical and financial condition of the company is eminently satisfactory. It has upward of $2,000,000 in bank, and is entirely free from floating debt.

The improvement of the physical condition of the company's property, its rolling stock, &c., which has been made during the past five years, will relieve the management from further extraordinary expenditures for improvement of the road.

The expenditures for the terminal facilities at Nashville, Tenn., will be represented by bonds secured by a lease of the terminal property jointly to the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway and Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company.

It was the understanding with the employes of the company, at the time their salaries and wages were reduced, that the same should be restored when the business of the company warranted it. The reductions were to the extent of 20 per cent. on salaries in excess of $4,000 and 10 per cent. on all salaries and wages less than that amount. Partial restoration has been made, as of July 1, 1898, to the extent of one-half of the respective reductions, and assurances given that the remainder will be restored on Jan. 1, 1899.

It may be proper to state that it is proposed to consider surplus hereafter earned over and above operating expenses and fixed charges for each year as a basis for dividends for such year, which dividends will be regulated by the amount so earned for that period, but it is not contemplated to use any of the accumulated surplus of the company for the payment of dividends.

MONEY MARKET EASE.

Money market ease continues. Yesterday call loans were in liberal supply at 2¾ per cent., the rate ranging between 2 and 3. Nine months' money was offered at 3 per cent., and four months' money at 3½.

LARGER FALL TRADE.

Discussing the Fall trade outlook in the West The Chicago Tribune says:

"The first week in October begins with the wholesale trade situation in about as satisfactory condition as it is possible to be. In all lines Fall trade is now well under way, and orders in extraordinary numbers are being booked by houses in all different lines. A large percentage of these continue to be house orders, placed by the visiting merchants, who continue to visit this market and give personal inspection to stocks in larger numbers than during any recent year.

"The price situation is, in a general way, steady and in most cases satisfactory. In iron and steel the season's trade may now be said to be at its height, and to most of the interests closely connected with this leading branch of trade it would not be considered a singular fact if the demand for a few weeks, or possibly months, fell off slightly. For this reason makers of manufactured iron and steel are not advancing quotations, but, on the contrary, are lending all their efforts to maintain those now in effect. The steel situation is waiting the deliberations of makers, who nearly all of last week were in session at various points, principally in the East. Pending the result of these conferences, the slump in prices which was imminent a week ago has been staid, and the present feeling is that current or higher quotations will prevail. Iron and Steel says that Western mills are sold up on rails to Dec. 1, and that many Winter deliveries have been arranged for. Railways are reported continuing to purchase cars liberally, one Western system having ordered nearly 3,300. A large number of smaller orders swells these figures appreciably. There is said to be a scarcity of equipment pretty much all through the West, where the volume of trade and traffic is unusually heavy, owing to the movement of enormous crops."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

***

Ratification by New York Central stockholders of proposed new contract with New York and Harlem, by which the benefits of the refunding of the latter's debt is shared equally by the two companies.

Annual meeting Louisville and Nashville. Re-election of old Board of Directors.

Surplus over charges shown by Union Pacific of $1,796,685 for the six months ended June 30.

Increase of $653,722 in Louisville and Nashville's surplus earnings for the year ended June 30.

Further arrivals of gold from Europe.

Increase of $4,463 in Kanawha and Michigan's net earnings for August, but decrease of $1,346 since July 1.

Increase of $77,422 in Rock Island's surplus earnings for August, making an increase of $464,693 since April 1.

Reduction in all grades of refined sugar by American Sugar Refining Company.

Increase of $32,902 in Toledo and Ohio Central's net earnings for August, making an increase of $46,982 since July 1.

Success of proposed combination of Edison Electric of Brooklyn and Kings County Electric Light and Power Companies assured, over 91 per cent. of capital of first-named company having been deposited.

Increase of $95,276 in Oregon Short Line's net earnings for August, making an increase of $111,176 since July 1.

Expectation that reorganization plan of Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo will be undertaken this month and pushed rapidly to completion.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in September showed increases:

Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern	$18,598
Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg	10,967
Chesapeake and Ohio	30,883
Chicago Great Western	6,403
Kanawha and Michigan	1,231
Lake Erie and Western	7,304
Louisville and Nashville	31,642
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	35,205
Missouri Pacific	25,000
Central Branch	2,000
Peoria, Decatur and Evansville	2,245
St. Louis Southwestern	9,400
Southern Railway	75,226
Texas Pacific	7,875
Total increase, fourteen roads	$263,979
Increase previously reported	343,848
Total increase, twenty-five roads	$607,827

***

The following showed decreases:

Minneapolis and St. Louis	$4,000
New York, Ontario and Western	5,724
St. Louis and San Francisco	40,989
Wheeling and Lake Erie	14,573
Total decrease four roads	$29,286
Decrease previously reported	25,472
Total decrease seven roads	$54,758
Net increase	$553,069

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	216	220
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	27	28
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	57	60
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	108	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	51½	53½
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	98	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	350	370
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	114½	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	98	101
Kings County Elevated	5	8¾
Kings County inc.	9½	10½
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1½	3½
New Orleans Traction pf.	8	11
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consols	114½	116
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	290	310
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14½	16½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95	98

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	102	103
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	97	99
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	70	72
Union Ferry	41	42
Union Ferry bonds	101	103

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87¾
Lafayette Gas Company stock	83	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	52	56
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	70	71

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	26½	27½
Amsterdam preferred	64½	65½
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	99½	100½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	20	22
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95¼	96¼
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	101½	103
Columbus Gas	86	89
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. Y.	18	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	80	83
Mutual of New York	300	312
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex int.	108	109
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	47	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	82
Standard Gas, New York	128	131
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	140	150
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	87	90
Western Gas	86½	87
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	104

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	40
American Typefounders	48	50
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	70	74
Federal Steel	27½	28
Federal Steel pf.	60½	69¾
Glucose common	56½	57
Glucose pf.	108	108¼
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	5	8
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	51	57
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	87¼	89½
Lorillard Company pf.	119½	120½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	10½	11½
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7	10
Pennsylvania Coal	340	357
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Distilling	21½	22¾
Standard Distilling pf.	69½	70¼
Standard Oil Trust	417	418
Trenton Potteries	6	9
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Union Typewriter	12	14
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	90	95
Wagner Car Company	163	164½

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	15
Central & South American Tel.	109	110
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	⅞	1¼
Electric Vehicle common	10	13
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	70	74
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Pittsburg Bessemer	23	24

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	345	Lincoln National	750
Am. Exchange	160	Manhattan	200
Broadway	220	Mechanics'	160
Central National	160	Merchants'	140
Chatham	290	New York	230
City	1000	N. Y. County	1200
Commerce	206	Nat. B'k of N. A.	135
Continental	126	Park	290
Fourth National	160	Phenix	90
Garfield National	1000	Republic	155¾
German-American	112	Seaboard National	176
Greenwich	165	Second National	450
Hanover	390	Seventh National	125
Imp. & Traders'	470	State of New York	105
Irving	147½	West Side	275
Leath. Mfgs'	175		

There was a sale of 3 shares of Western National at 151.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The quarterly statements of the following banks will be found in another column: Hamilton Bank, New York Produce Exchange Bank, Peoples Bank, Mutual Bank, Bank of the Metropolis, Eleventh Ward Bank, German-American Bank, Mechanics and Traders' Bank, and Plaza Bank.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday, by Henry Draper, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

20 shares Brooklyn Life Insurance Company, $100 each, 112.
10 shares Brooklyn City Safe Deposit Company, $100 each, 180.
50 shares Consolidated Gas Company of Baltimore, Md., $100 each, 64.
10 shares Nassau National Bank of Brooklyn, $100 each, 281.
$3,000 New Amsterdam Gas Company first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due January, 1948, coupons January and July, 100 and interest.
$750 New Amsterdam Gas Company first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due January, 1948, coupons January and July, scrip, 102.
18 shares New Amsterdam Gas Company preferred, $100 each, 65.
$5,000 American Spirit Manufacturing Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1915, coupons March and September, 82¾.
$75 New Amsterdam Gas Company preferred, scrip, 64.
23 shares New Amsterdam Gas Company common, $100 each, 26½.
$10,000 Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company general mortgage 4½ per cent. gold bonds, due 1992, coupons March and September, 86⅛.
$12.50 New Amsterdam Gas Company common, scrip,

STATE BANK REPORTS

STATEMENTS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS SEPT. 29, 1898.

All Bank Statements Published in The New York Times Will Be Printed in Book Form and Can Be Had Upon Application at the Publication Office.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
BANK OF AMERICA
at the close of business on the 29th day of September, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$18,402,888.91
Overdrafts		232.52
Due from trust companies, bankers, and brokers		1,454,846.77
Banking house and lot		900,000.00
*Stocks and bonds		1,512,459.60
Specie		3,379,965.12
United States legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		2,283,060.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$6,424,526.80	
Other items carried as cash	78,398.59	
		6,502,925.39
		$34,526,328.37

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund	2,250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	362,484.22
Due depositors	18,817,702.39
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	11,566,433.76
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends	$5,224.00
Taxes	24,484.00
	29,708.00
	$34,526,328.37

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
WILLIAM H. PERKINS, President, and WALTER M. BENNET, Cashier, of the Bank of America, a bank located and doing business at Nos. 44 and 46 Wall Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report is true and correct in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 29th day of September, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.
WILLIAM H. PERKINS, President.
WALTER M. BENNET, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 3d day of October, 1898, before me.
[L. S.] CHAS. D. CHICHESTER, Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK
at the close of business on the 29th day of September, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,386,899.15
Overdrafts		3,519.70
Due from trust companies, bankers, and brokers		150,716.81
Other real estate		2,500.00
Mortgages owned		20,000.00
Stocks and bonds		567,289.32
Specie		842,557.71
U. S legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		107,651.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$403,216.48	
Other items carried as cash	10,886.92	
		414,103.40
Assets not included under any of the above heads: Furniture and fixtures		5,000.00
		$5,500,237.18

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	108,751.44
Due depositors	3,604,686.83
Due trust companies, banks, brokers, and savings banks	532,769.81
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends	4,029.10
	$5,500,237.18

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
FORREST H. PARKER, President, and WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier, of the New York Produce Exchange Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 7 Produce Exchange Building, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 29th day of September, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.
FORREST H. PARKER, President.
WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 5th day of October, 1898, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] H. W. MACOMBER, Notary Public for Kings County. Certificate filed in New York Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
PEOPLE'S BANK
at the close of business on the 29th day of September, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,712,517.98
Overdrafts		67.12
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$402,075.26	
Due from approved reserve agents	10,000.00	
		412,075.26
Banking house and lot		76,500.00
United States bonds		200,000.00
Other stocks and bonds		115,225.35
Specie		290,565.55
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		268,897.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$103,873.29	
Other items carried as cash	41,032.95	
		144,906.24
		$3,220,754.50

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	215,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	49,796.45
Due depositors	2,698,451.19
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	52,518.11
Amount not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends	$1,188.75
Taxes, N. Y. City	3,800.00
	4,988.75
	$3,220,754.50

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
SCOTT FOSTER, President, and WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier, of the People's Bank, a bank located and doing business at Nos. 393 and 395 Canal Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 29th day of September, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.
SCOTT FOSTER, President.
WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 5th day of October, 1898, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] CHRISTIAN ZABRISKIE, Notary Public, Kings County, N. Y. Certificate filed in New York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
MUTUAL BANK
at the close of business on the 29th day of September, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$892,436.11
Overdrafts		1,653.64
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$42,716.37	
Due from approved reserve agents	96,179.55	
		138,895.92
Other real estate		35,317.00
Stocks and bonds		23,972.50
Specie		30,746.52
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		72,126.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$73,529.68	
Other items carried as cash	3,931.08	
		77,460.76
Assets not included under any of the above heads: Furniture and fixtures		8,500.00
		$1,281,108.75

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	80,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	33,219.90
Due depositors	967,888.85
	$1,281,108.75

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
JAMES McCLENAHAN, President, and WALTER WESTERVELT, Cashier, of the Mutual Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 681 8th Av., in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the fifth day of October, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.
JAMES McCLENAHAN, President.
WALTER WESTERVELT, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the fifth day of October, 1898, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] THOS. B. ROBERTSON, Notary Public, (31,) N. Y. Co.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
Hamilton Bank of New York City,
at the close of business on the 29th day of September, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,121,320.97
Overdrafts		307.48
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$3,025.59	
Due from approved reserve agents	133,042.88	
		136,067.97
Real estate		35,000.00
Mortgages owned		56,000.00
United States bonds		26,000.00
Specie	$41,320.18	
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks	72,500.00	
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	36,020.52	
Other items carried as cash	1,534.72	
		151,875.42
Assets not included under any of the above heads: Furniture and fixtures	3,000.00	
U. S. internal revenue stamps	900.00	
		$1,533,471.84

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	35,173.72
Due depositors	$1,139,791.77
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and savings banks	106,484.85
	1,246,276.62
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends	$404.50
Reserved for taxes	1,617.00
	2,021.50
	$1,533,471.84

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
WILLIAM S. GRAY, President, and EDWIN S. SCHENCK, Vice President and Cashier, of Hamilton Bank of New York City, a bank located and doing business at No. 215 West 125th Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 29th day of September, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.
WILLIAM S. GRAY, President.
EDWIN S. SCHENCK, Vice President and Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 5th day of October, 1898, before me.
CHARLES BUCKBEE, Notary Public, New York County.
[Seal of Notary.]

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
GERMAN AMERICAN BANK
at the close of business on the 29th day of September, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,050,629.84
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		219,120.33
Real estate		5,200.00
Stocks and bonds		200,806.00
Specie		361,877.47
U. S. legal-tenders and circulating notes of National banks		325,687.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$1,297,872.56	
Other items carried as cash	3,007.44	
	1,300,880.00	
Internal revenue stamps	75.00	
		$5,064,275.64

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$750,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	27,250.36
Due depositors	3,645,297.64
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	381,441.89
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends	$285.75
Reserved for taxes	10,000.00
	10,285.75
	$5,064,275.64

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
CASIMIR TAG, President, and J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier of the German American Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 23 Broad Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 29th day of September, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.
CASIMIR TAG, President.
J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 5th day of October, 1898, before me.
R. A. PIPER, Notary Public, Kings County. Certificate on file in New York Co.
[L. S.]

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
MECHANICS AND TRADERS' BANK
at the close of business on the 29th day of September, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,953,931.13
Overdrafts		696.58
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		194,427.94
Other real estate		48,884.60
Mortgages owned		4,500.00
Stocks and bonds		5,000.00
Specie		308,357.92
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		172,982.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$97,981.81	
Other items carried as cash	7,593.89	
		105,575.70
Furniture and fixtures		13,000.00
		$2,807,355.87

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$400,000.00
Surplus fund	150,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	24,203.04
Due depositors	2,003,775.27
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	204,109.80
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	25,000.00
Unpaid dividends	267.76
	$2,807,355.87

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
FERNANDO BALTES, President, and ABIJAH M. DEDERER, Cashier, of Mechanics and Traders' Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 486 Broadway, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 29th day of September, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.
F. BALTES, President.
A. M. DEDERER, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 5th day of October, 1898, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] ELIAS R. PECK, Notary Public, N. Y. Co., 15.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
ELEVENTH WARD BANK
at the close of business on the 29th day of September, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,058,059.82
Overdrafts		392.93
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		$35,918.97
Due from approved reserve agents		460,723.93
		496,642.90
Banking house and lot		$45,000.00
Other real estate		18,429.40
		63,429.40
Stocks and bonds		124,412.02
Specie		47,415.00
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		58,603.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$51,202.58	
Other items carried as cash	764.51	
		51,967.09
		$1,901,522.16

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	119,460.66
Due depositors	1,682,049.50
Unpaid dividends	12.00
	$1,901,522.16

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
HENRY STEERS, President, and CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier, of the Eleventh Ward Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 147 Avenue D, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the fifth day of October, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.
HENRY STEERS, President.
CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 5th day of October, 1898, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] JOE W. SWAINE, Notary Public, Kings Co. Certf. filed in N. Y. Co.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

STATE BANK REPORTS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
BANK OF THE METROPOLIS
at the close of business on the 29th day of September, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$4,910,505.31
Overdrafts		255.23
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		644,444.50
Stocks and bonds		337,726.35
Specie		1,554,371.52
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		389,889.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$269,251.85	
Other items carried as cash	2,301.28	
		271,553.13
Due from Treasurer U. S.		18,000.00
		$8,126,755.04

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$300,000.00
Surplus fund	600,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	262,225.90
Due depositors	6,406,918.92
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	550,806.22
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends	$84.00
Taxes	6,720.00
	6,804.00
	$8,126,755.04

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
THEODORE ROGERS, President, and EDWARD C. EVANS, Cashier, of the Bank of the Metropolis, a bank located and doing business at Union Square, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct, in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the twenty-ninth day of September, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.
THEO. ROGERS, President.
E. C. EVANS, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 4th day of October, 1898, before me.
WM. H. ROCKWOOD, Notary Public for N. Y. Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
PLAZA BANK
at the close of business on the 29th day of September, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,055,706.76
Overdrafts		2,070.77
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		132,567.18
Stocks and bonds		21,725.00
Specie		50,614.42
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		81,390.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$269,746.28	
Other items carried as cash	7,951.29	
		77,697.57
Furniture and fixtures		6,192.55
		$1,427,970.25

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	100,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	10,466.33
Reserved for taxes	2,500.00
Due depositors	1,165,083.75
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	49,920.17
	$1,427,970.25

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
W. McMASTER MILLS, President, and C. W. PARSON, Cashier, of The Plaza Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 759 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 29th day of September, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.
W. McMASTER MILLS, President.
C. W. PARSON, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 5th day of October, 1898, before me.
E. H. COOK, Notary Public, New York County.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	921	921	921
4th week Sept.	$204,151	$185,553	$157,725
Month	693,810	595,122	515,739
From July 1	1,818,029	1,706,504	4,501,120
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	336	339	340
4th week Sept.	$106,378	$95,411	$85,234
Month	336,521	318,038	284,112
From July 1	1,022,160	938,241	894,405
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,360	1,360	1,360
4th week Sept.	$318,291	$287,408	$266,609
Month	1,019,151	837,823	869,851
From July 1	2,919,004	2,901,932	2,572,166
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	930	930	928
4th week Sept.	$170,501	$164,098	$135,313
Month	538,725	521,744	437,213
From July 1	1,444,965	1,392,060	1,187,872
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	172	172	172
4th week Sept.	$13,291	$12,060	$9,173
Month	48,230	39,633	31,362
From July 1	146,462	142,394	104,993
LAKE ERIE & WESTERN—			
Mileage	725	725	725
4th week Sept.	$103,310	$96,005	$77,609
Mileage	388	388	388
Month	331,026	313,914	274,607
From Jan. 1	2,562,452	2,545,075	2,522,809
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	2,985	2,985	2,956
4th week Sept.	$616,895	$585,253	$551,126
Month	1,942,595	1,864,873	1,755,696
From July 1	5,637,008	5,438,433	5,034,084
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	370	370	370
4th week Sept.	$68,744	$72,744	$61,959
Month	221,443	225,028	207,588
From July 1	565,006	594,642	535,342
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,197	2,197	2,060
4th week Sept.	$419,298	$414,093	$404,703
Month	1,258,377	1,246,597	1,206,803
From July 1	2,917,534	3,042,254	2,997,401
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,938	4,938	4,936
4th week Sept.	$906,000	$881,000	$702,000
Month	2,552,000	2,484,000	1,916,000
From Jan. 1	19,060,952	17,412,003	15,871,000
CENTRAL BRANCH—			
4th week Sept.	$41,000	$39,000	$28,000
Month	102,000	118,000	67,992
From Jan. 1	982,827	821,997	342,000
MOBIL" & OHIO—			
Mileage	879	687	687
Month Sept.	$372,800	$343,457	$315,898
From July 1	1,047,300	954,708	863,295
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN—			
Mileage	481	481	477
4th week Sept.	$108,815	$114,539	$104,608
Month	345,019	347,665	320,984
From July 1	1,080,768	1,142,478	1,117,234
OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION COMPANY—			
Mileage	1,065	1,065	1,065
September	$699,694	$702,320	$451,064
From July 1	1,809,533	1,701,526	1,172,707
PEORIA, DECATUR & EVANSVILLE—			
Mileage	331	331	331
4th week Sept.	$25,542	$23,297	$21,665
Month	80,576	80,636	75,166
From Jan. 1	650,830	673,587	636,480
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—			
Mileage	1,209	1,162	1,162
4th week Sept.	$179,288	$229,277	
Month	573,456	629,533	
From July 1	1,682,604	1,744,075	
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,223	1,223	1,223
4th week Sept.	$184,300	$174,900	$161,900
Month	514,000	489,700	460,400
From July 1	1,296,423	1,204,038	
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	5,256	5,256	4,754
4th week Sept.	$686,531	$611,325	$553,694
Month	2,184,366	1,945,366	1,692,234
From July 1	6,148,771	5,300,396	4,557,911
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,499	1,499	1,499
4th week Sept.	$248,866	$240,991	$244,265
Month	665,704	704,482	668,904
From Jan. 1	5,189,090	4,788,075	4,336,088
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	247	247	247
4th week Sept.	$36,329	$50,902	$33,697
Month	127,529	111,972	101,831
From July 1	384,693	256,352	390,041
CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC for August—	1898.	1897.	Changes.
Gross	$2,051,063	$1,959,914	*$91,149
Other income	82,668	57,254	*25,414
Total earnings	2,133,731	2,017,168	*116,563
Prop. ex. to gross.	56%	56%	%
Op. exp. & taxes.	1,164,261	1,105,472	*58,789
Net	969,470	911,696	*57,774
Charges	322,852	342,500	†19,648
Surplus	646,618	569,196	*77,422
From April 1 to Aug. 31:			
Gross	8,525,927	7,449,784	*1,076,143
Total earnings	8,784,880	7,603,596	*1,161,284
Net	2,955,779	2,590,331	*366,448
Surplus	1,342,520	877,827	*464,693

*Increase. †Decrease.

TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL for August—	1898.	1897.	1896.
Gross	$170,598	$108,107	$130,511
Op. exp.	111,522	84,251	104,304
Net	59,076	23,856	26,207
Prop. ex. to gross.	65½	77⅞	80
Total income	59,360	24,122	26,415
Charges	40,229	37,884	29,520
Surplus	19,140	*13,762	*3,105

*Deficit.

KANAWHA & MICHIGAN for August—			
Gross	$52,260	$49,409	$35,875
Net	16,334	12,499	8,090
Prop. ex. to gross.	68¾	74⅞	77
Surplus	5,579	1,116	*1,981

*Deficit.

WEST JERSEY & SEASHORE for August, 1898, and for eight months ended Aug. 31, 1898, compared with same periods of 1897—

	August, 1898.	8 months.
Gross earnings	*$8,600	*$65,900
Expenses	*5,800	*37,200
Net earnings	*2,800	*28,700

*Increase.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON & BALTIMORE for August, 1898, and for ten months ended Aug. 31, 1898, compared with same periods of 1897—

	August, 1898.	10 Months.
Gross earnings	*$60,500	*$589,600
Expenses	*75,000	*426,900
Net earnings	†14,500	*262,700

*Increase. †Decrease.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Oct. 5, 1898.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
112	116	5	Adams Express	113	113	113	113	.....
35⅝	35½	2,690	Am. Cotton Oil	35½	35⅞	35	35⅝	— ⅛
85⅞	86½	230	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	86¼	86¼	86	86	.....
31	31½	500	Am. Malting Co.	30¼	30½	30½	30½	+ ½
80	81	400	Am. Malting Co. pf.	80	80	80	80	.....
83½	84	125	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	83¾	84	83¾	84	.....
113⅜	113¾	120,040	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	115	115⅝	112¾	113⅝	—1⅛
106½	107	400	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	107	107¼	106½	106½	— ⅜
128	128½	40,061	American Tobacco	128	129⅝	126⅞	128	+1⅛
124	127	512	Am. Tobacco pf.	125	125	125	125	+ ⅛
28¼	30	750	Am. Steel & Wire Co.	28½	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
86½	87	100	Am. S. & W. Co. pf.	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	+ ⅛
12½	12⅝	900	At., T. & S. F.	12½	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
33⅞	34	25,411	At., T. & S. F. pf.	33⅝	34⅛	33	34	+1⅛
41⅛	41¼	600	B. & O., 2d in. pf.	42	42	41¼	41¼	— ⅛
69	69¼	500	B. & O. pf., when iss.		68¼	68¼	68½	—1¼
5⅞	6	300	B. & O. Southw. pf.		5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
3	3½	570	Bay State Gas		3¼	3¼	3	— ¼
66¼	66⅝	30,585	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.		65½	66⅜	65	+1⅛
124	125	130	Brooklyn Union Gas.		124¼	124¼	124¾	+1¾
52½	53½	200	Canada Southern		53¼	53¼	53	.....
25	26	300	Central Pacific		25¼	25	25	.....
22	22¼	560	Chesapeake & Ohio		22	22	22	.....
115	115⅛	10,090	Chi., Bur. & Quincy		114⅝	114½	115¼	+ ⅜
53¼	54	100	Chi. & East. Ill.		54	54	54	+ ½
105	106	55	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.		106	106	106	.....
14½	14⅝	4,700	Chi. Great Western		14⅜	15	14½	— ⅛
107⅜	108	15,461	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul		107⅜	107¼	107⅜	+ ⅛
154	154⅜	211	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.		154	154½	154	+ ⅛
131¼	131⅝	530	Chicago & Northw.		130½	131½	131⅝	+ ⅛
102¼	102⅜	7,463	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.		102⅛	102⅜	101⅝	+ ⅛
40¼	40⅝	300	C., C., C. & St. L.		40	40¼	40	— ⅛
16⅞	17	730	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.		17¼	17	17	— ⅛
47¼	47⅜	1,600	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.		50⅜	50⅝	47⅜	—2⅝
5¼	5¾	700	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.		6	5¾	5¼	— ⅛
173	174	2,120	Consolidated Gas		175	176	173½	—1½
47	48	200	Consolidated Ice		46	47	46	47	+1½
106⅜	107½	125	Delaware & Hudson		107	107½	106¾	107¼	.....
149	150½	10	Del., Lack. & West.		151	151	151	151	.....
55	55⅝	1,235	Denver & R. G. pf.		54⅜	55	54½	55	+ ⅛
125	128	500	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.		128	128	128	128	+ 5
13⅝	13⅞	120	Erie		13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
35½	36	100	Erie 1st pf.		35⅜	35⅜	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
32½	33	300	Evans. & T. H.		33	33	32	32	—1
81⅞	81¾	260	General Electric		80⅞	80⅞	80⅜	80⅜	— ⅝
134½	135½	400	Great Northern pf.		135½	135½	134½	134¾	— ¾
33⅜	34	500	Hawaiian Sugar		33⅜	34	33⅜	34	.....
111	111¼	474	Illinois Central		111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	— ⅛
69⅝	70	520	Illinois Steel Co.		69¼	69¾	69½	69½	+ ⅛
53½	54	330	International Paper		53½	53½	53½	53½	+ ⅛
86½	87½	110	Int. Paper pf.		87½	87½	87½	87½	+ ⅛
5½	6½	100	Kanawha & Michigan		6	6	6	6	— ⅛
17	17⅝	200	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf		17⅜	17⅝	17	17	— ⅛
48⅜	49½	230	Laclede Gas		48⅜	48⅝	48⅜	48⅜	+ ¼
93	94	300	Laclede Gas pf.		92⅜	93	92⅜	93	+1
15¼	16¼	100	Lake Erie & West.		15⅜	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅜
69½	70½	170	Lake Erie & West. pf.		69⅜

NEW YORK CITY CIVIL SERVICE.

Existence of Abuses Charged in a Test Case Before the Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Oct. 5.—A test case to decide whether New York City has a special, complete, and exclusive statutory system of civil service was argued before the Court of Appeals to-day. The appeal is by George E. Leet, from an order of the Appellate Division, First Department, affirming a formal order made by Justice Kellogg, denying a motion for a writ of mandamus to reinstate and employ the relator in the place of Superintendent of the City Hospital, from which he was removed. Julius M. Mayer, arguing for Leet, said:

"This case involves questions of the very greatest importance. It is not merely a contest over a small office in New York City, but a test case involving not only the right to hundreds of offices, but what is much more important, questions vitally affecting the civil service of the entire State, and the whole system of the civil service laws."

He then attacked the system in New York City, saying:

"Why should the City of New York make its own rules and every other city be required to submit them to the State Board? Surely that could not have been the intention of the Legislature. Such a construction of the statute simply means that thousands of public places can be placed in the exempt schedule and political rewards dealt out in one city, subject to no control or supervision of the State, and in violation of the spirit of the Constitution, whereas the clear purpose of our civil service legislation has been to have a uniform system throughout the whole State, consistent in principle."

Religious Jubilee at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 5.—The triple jubilee, to mark the thirtieth year of the Right Rev. B. J. McQuaid's service in the American Catholic hierarchy, his fiftieth year in the Roman Catholic priesthood, and the seventy-fifth anniversary of the creation of St. Patrick's parish, was celebrated to-day in St. Patrick's Cathedral. Archbishop Corrigan officiated at the services incident upon the consecration of the cathedral building. Solemn pontifical high mass was celebrated by Archbishop Martinelli, Apostolic Delegate to the United States. Those present included prominent officials of the Catholic Church from all over the country.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dealings in Lots and Dwellings—St. Nicholas Avenue Property Sold at Auction.

The Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company has bought from Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., and Anderson Price, for about $45,000, the plot at the northeast corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, 150 by 125.

M. & L. Hess have sold for Sophie Rothschild to a client the lot, 1,078 Madison Avenue, between Eighty-first and Eighty-second Streets, 25 by 100.

Clarence True has sold for about $40,000 the five-story American basement dwelling, on the south side of Eightieth Street, 90 feet east of Riverside Drive, 22 by 100.

It is reported that Jacob D. Butler has sold to M. Pollatschek, for improvement, the plot at the southwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, 102.2 by 82.10 by 99.11 by 110.4.

The executor's sale of properties on St. Nicholas Avenue belonging to the estate of Charles L. Fleming in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday resulted largely in bidding in and withdrawals. Auctioneer Bryan L. Kennelly knocked down the four-story building at the northeast corner of Canal and Renwick Streets; 24.7 by 38.1 by 42.3 by 16.5, to Theresa Gloyd, for $11,900. The three-story brick mansion, on a plot of about seven lots, at the northwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, was bought by one of the heirs, Carrie Fleming, on a bid of $54,000.

Philip A. Smyth sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, William Heide, for $15,500 and $16,350, respectively, the two five-story brick tenements 334 and 336 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, each 25 by 100.11; also to the same plaintiff, for $16,990 and $17,440, respectively, the two five-story brick tenements, with stores, 442 and 444 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, each 24.10 by 100.11.

William M. Ryan sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Eliza Worden, for $13,500, the four-story stone-front flat 102 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 20 by 100.10.

D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to H. E. Bowen, for $27,200, the five-story brick tenement, with stores, 320 Stanton Street, 25 by 75.

Solomon De Walltearss sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Albert S. Farnham, for $30,900, the five-story stone-front flat 104 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 27 by 99. 11.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, Henry S. Sayres, referee, 391 to 395 Washington Street, southeast corner of Hubert Street, runs south 75 by east 70 by north 25 by east 9.9 by north 50 by west 79.9, six-story brick building. Due on judgment, $46,975.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Pratt A. Brown, referee, 359 East Forty-ninth Street, north side, 37.6 feet west of First Avenue, 18.6 by 40.6, four-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $7,719.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Nathaniel A. Elsberg, referee, 207 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, north side, 115 feet east of Third Avenue, 30 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $22,854.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, 31 West Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 444.6 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 22.1½ by 98.9, four-story brownstone front dwelling, with two-story extension; King's Bridge Road, north side, 25 feet west of Hawthorne Street, three lots, each 25 by 100; Hawthorne Street, west side, 100 feet north of King's Bridge Road, at the rear of the foregoing two lots, each 25 by 100.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 53 West Eleventh Street, north side, 300 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 24 by 103.3, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $9,201; subject to another mortgage for $30,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 40, 42, and 44 East Fifty-first Street, north side, 75 feet west of Fourth Avenue, each 25 by 100.5, three five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on No. 40, $43,215; on No. 42, $43,188; on No. 44, $42,173.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Charles P. Hallock, referee, northeast corner of Prospect and Main Streets, in the former town of Pelham, 50 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,917.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, by order of the Sheriff, 211 to 215 West Thirty-second Street, north side, 150 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 75 by 133.10 by 75 by 139.5, five-story brick stable; 214 West Thirty-third Street, south side, at the rear of the foregoing, 25 by 62.8 by 25 by 61.6, three-story brick stable. Due on judgment, $70,278; subject to other mortgages for $75,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John J. McCauley, Jr., referee, 25 Washington Place, north side, 25.2 feet west of Greene Street, 25.2 by 100, four-story brick building, with store. Due on judgment, $10,843.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis L. Donohue, referee, 147 West Fifty-first Street, north side, 175 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 100.5, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John J. McCauley, Jr., referee, Green Lane, or Avenue, Westchester, east side, 63 feet south of Fifth Street, 19 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,848.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, referee, 117 East Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 204.4 feet east of Park Avenue, 21 by 98.9, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $28,203.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 57 to 61 Pitt Street, for two six-story brick flats, with stores, 31.9 and 25 by 88; Hamburgers & Katzman of 237 East Broadway, owners; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $55,000.

Nos. 227 to 235 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, for five six-story brick flats, with stores, 200 by 99.11; E. William Wagner of 1,125 Broadway, owner; Flemer & Koehler of 1 Broadway, architects; cost, $200,000.

One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Boulevard, for four five-story brick flats, 27 by 87.8 and 19 by 86; McCracken & Dagnall of 400 West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, owners; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $95,000.

Tiebout Avenue, west side, 273.6 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, for a two and one-half story frame dwelling, 20 by 44; Jesse W. Smith of 46 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, owner; William Guggolz of 2,305 Bathgate Avenue, architect; cost $4,000.

Webster Avenue, northeast corner of Welsh Street, for a one-story brick stable, 49.11 by 100; W. J. Boyd, owner; William Guggolz, architect; cost, $7,500.

Poplar Street, south side, 174 feet west of Main Street, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 20 by 35; Mrs. Ellen Seward, owner; F. J. Miller of 3,438 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $2,500.

Alterations.

No. 361 West Fortieth Street, to a seven-story brick office building; J. M. Schmidt of 128 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, owner; cost, $300.

No. 5 East Eightieth Street, to a four-story brick and stone dwelling; S. C. Boehm, premises, owner; F. A. Minrath, architect; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 324 to 330 West Forty-third Street, to four five-story brick tenements; William Engel of Hoboken, owner; M. L. Ungrich, architect; cost, $265.

Exmoor Street, west side, 100 feet south of Elliott Place, to a two-story frame dwelling; West End Building and Loan Association of 43 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, owner; Richard R. Davis, architect; cost, $2,500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Oct. 5.

ALLEN ST, 185 and 187, 50x irregular, Philip Kotlowsky and Barnet Levy to Leopold May..... 58,500

BROOK AV, e s, 25 ft s of 146th St, 25.1x 100; Rozena Kraus to Adele Helthoff.... 12,100

BROOK AV, e s, 50 ft s of 146th St, 0.1x 100; John Satter to Rozena Kraus, quit claim..... 200

COLUMBIA ST, 77, 20x49.8; Leo Klein to Israel Mendelowitz..... 1

COLUMBIA ST, e s, 275 ft n of Rivington St, 25.10x100; John Luhrs and wife to Pincus Lowenfeld and another..... 100

GOERCK ST, 3, w s, 25x100; Brainerd T. Norris and others to Louis Lese..... 12,500

KATZENJAH AV, w s, 75 ft n of 226th St, 25x100; Earl H. Miller to Edward Dougherty..... 1

LOT 61, Block B, map of property of H. P. Rose, Mapes estate; Henry J. Salzmann and another to Kate Rachell..... 1

PART OF LOT 18, map of Fairmount, Upper Morrisania, 25x43.6; Henry E. Klugh to Robert H. Lockwood..... 400

PROSPECT AV, w s, 75 ft n of 150th St, 200x100; Charles Van Riper and wife to Peter C. Smith..... 100

SAMUEL ST, s w s, part of Lot 234, map of East Tremont, 25x133; Frederick De Lorenzo to Filomena De Lorenzo, ½ part. 1

THOMPSON ST, 139, 24.8x100; Karl Fetsch to Charles Fetsch and Annie Lutz..... 10,000

31ST AV, w s, 74.11 ft s of 105th St, 25x 100; John J. Duffy to Thomas Gibney.. 5,750

7TH ST, 61 East, 25x97.6; Oscar L. Richard to Emanuel Strauss, ½ part..... 1

72D ST, 61 East, 25x97.6; Emanuel Strauss to Alice Richard..... 1

9TH ST, 717 East, 25x92.3; Julius and Max Weinstein to Adolph Fox..... 1

12TH ST, West, s s, 198.9 ft w of Greenwich Av, 19x81.11x19x80.2; Francis Monnet to Caesar A. Monnet..... 1

25TH ST, n s, 248.4 ft w of 2d Av, 26.8x 98.9; Frederick Meyer to Nanette Weber 1

28TH ST, n s, 105 ft w of 9th Av, 20x98.9; John A. Mitchell to Annie E. Mitchell, ½ part..... 1,500

29TH ST, s s, 500 ft w of 6th Av, 16.6x 98.9; 29th St, s s, 516.6 ft w of 6th Av, 16x—x14.6x98.9; Edward D. Bettens to Mary E. Fitzpatrick, ½ part..... 271

30TH ST, s s, 166.3 ft e of 3d Av, 18.9x 98.9; Mary Hayes to Honora Dillon..... 1

48TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 100.5; Nathan Glinsberg to Cornelius Hayes 1

62D ST, 225 West, 25x100.5; W. B. Everitt and wife to Ida R. Baker..... 1

75TH ST, 10 East, 19.8x100.2; the Equitable Life Assurance Society to Annie F. Leverich..... 1,000

98TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 36x100.11; 98th St, n s, 172 ft e of West End Av, 18x100.11; Thomas W. Smith to Gussie B. Raymyond..... Exch.

112TH ST, 9 East, 25x100.11; Anita Pinto to Siegfried Blumenthal..... 1

115TH ST, 68 and 68 East, 50x100.11; Thomas Dwyer and wife to Frederick G. Potter..... 1

121ST ST, 347 West, 16x100.11; Arthur V. Miller to Henry Miller..... 300

124TH ST, s s, 154.6 ft w of 1st Av, 18x 100.11; Leopold May to Philip Kotlowsky and Barnet Levy..... 1

Recorded Leases.

BEEKMAN, Gerard, and another, trustees, to Robert Anderson; 64th, s s, 190 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x100.5, 20 years..... 450

HAMILTON, Hamilton, to Jules Clanden; 118 West 125th St, store, &c., 5 years.. 600-720

HANDLEY, Mary L., to Theresa Joos; 1st Av, e s, 50.4 ft n of 108th St, 25x95, 21½ years..... 400

HARVEY, George B. M., to Mrs. C. A. Forde; 122 West 51st St, 5 years..... 2,800

LIFSCHITZ, Abraham, and another, to Lyman Vitale and another; 39 Delancey St, 1 7-12 years..... 720

LIGHTE, Charles, to Bernard Reich; 39 Canal St, 7 years..... 3,100

Recorded Mortgages.

ARNOUX, Clementine W., to Emily V. Falls; n e s of 20th St, 200 ft n w of 2d Av, leasehold demand..... 1,500

ASCHE, Rachel and Henry S., to Martin H. Ray; w s of Clinton Av, 56.8 ft s of Lebanon St, 5 years..... 2,500

BENNETT, Sarah, to Anna M. Aeby, executrix, &c.; s s of 64th St, 190 ft w of Lexington Av, leasehold, 3 years.. 4,000

BOSCH, John W., to the Empire City Savings Bank; part of Lot 46, map of Claremont, 1 year..... 5,000

CARNAGHAN, Margaret, to Frederick T. Hoffman; w s of Bristow St, 311.8 ft s of Jennings St, 5 years..... 2,500

CRAMER, Emilie, to George F. Wildung; w s of Avenue A, 93.1 ft s of 80th St, 2 years..... 1,100

CROGHAN, Luke, to Thomas Johnston; e s of Ackerman St, 128 ft n of West Varian St, 3 years..... 2,600

DAVIS, Ida, to Henry E. Schwab; s s of 120th St, 375 ft w of 7th Av, installments..... 350

DILLON, Honora and Patrick J., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Institution; s s of 30th St, 166.3 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year..... 5,000

ENNEVER, Mabel G., to Louis C. Whiton, trustee; 619 West 138th St, 1 year..... 4,000

FARRELL, John, to John H. Metzler; new e s of Valentine Av, 66.9 ft n of 179th St, 5 years..... 1,050

FEINBERG, William, and Joseph Polstein to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 242 to 246 Madison St, 1 year..... 20,000

FISCHEL, Adolph, to James McClenahan and others, trustees, &c; 626 to 628 East 6th St, 5 years..... 40,000

FLISSER, Adolph, to the Springfield Brewing Company of West Virginia; 297 Broome Street, mortgage notes..... 5,800

GORDON, Frank W. and another to Henry E. Klugh; Lot 161, map of Lott G. Hunt estate, Van Nest, ½ year..... 300

HAYES, Cornelius, to William M. Quikshank; s s of 48th St, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year..... 500

HECHINGER, Joseph, and Bertha to Kate Douth; 12 Pitt St, 3 years..... 3,000

HECK, Otto W. and Wilhelmine, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of Westchester Railroad, 50 ft e of Tinton Av, 3 years..... 2,200

HEITHOFF, Adele, to Jacob Ruppert; e s of Brook Av, 25 ft s of 146th St, demand. 5,000

HEITHOFF, Adele, to Rozena Kraus; e s of Brook Av, 25 ft s of 146th St, 3 years..... 4,000

HOOKER, Mary G., to the Union Dime Savings Institution; s s of 30th St, 400 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years..... 7,000

HORWITZ, William, to Jacob Fanto; n s of 98th St, 300 ft e of 5th Av, demand.. 1,500

JUNGMANN, Julius, to Frederic R. Schrader; s s of 133d St, 362.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 2 years..... 2,500

KERNAN, George A., to D. C. West; n s of 24th St, 241.8 ft e of 6th Av, 2 years. 7,000

KORNAHRENS, Henry and Carrie, to Friedericke Hoeger; s s of 101st St, 353.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 5 years... 13,000

KROGS, Anna, to the Bowery Savings Bank; s s of 116th St, 450 ft e of 8th Av, 5 years..... 28,000

LESE, Louis, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; w s of Goerck St, 100 ft n of Grand St, 1 year. 8,000

LEVY, Louis J., to Thomas G. Field, executor, &c.; n s of Stanton St, 92.6 ft e of Chrystie St, 5 years..... 38,000

LYON, Anna E., to Gustav W. Brenneman; Lots 12 and 13, Block H, map of property of Dore Lyon, 3¼ years..... 3,000

LYON, Anna E., to Gustav W. Brenneman; Lots 5 and 36, Block G, map of property of Dore Lyon, 3¼ years..... 3,000

MADDEN, Bridget, to Aaron P. Garrabrant; lot 169, Block D, Map of Mapes estate, West Farms, 3 years..... 2,000

MARTIN, William P., to Alonzo Hornby; s s of 50th St, 721 ft w of 5th Av, leasehold, demand..... 3,000

MAY, Leopold, and Esther to Simon Cohn; 185 Allen St, 3 years..... 3,000

MAY, Leopold, to Philip Kotowsky and Barnet Levy; w s of Allen St, 100 ft n of Stanton St, 3¼ years..... 5,375

MENDELOWITZ, Israel, to Leo Klein; 77 Columbia St, installments..... 4,500

O'DONNELL, Joseph P., to Anna N. Rogers; new line Washington Av, n e corner of 178th St, 2 months..... 22,500

ROGERS, Alice C., to John H. Metzler; new e s of Valentine Av, 50 ft n of 179th St, installments..... 650

ROSE, Hudson P., to George P. Meyer, trustee, &c.; w s of St. Lawrence Av, 25 ft n of Mansion St, 3 years..... 2,500

SARLS, Adelia, to Adelia and Franklin Burr, executors; 945 Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 25,000

SCHMEIDLER, Leonold, and Irving Bachrach to Robert Offenbach, trustee, &c., 199 2d Av, 5 years..... 28,500

SMITH, Peleg C., to Charles Van Riper; w s of Prospect Av, 75 ft n of 150th St, 1 year..... 12,000

WEBER, Nanette, to Frederick Meyer; n s of 25th St, 248.4 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years..... 12,000

WRIGHT, Mary A., to the Newburg Savings Bank; 218 East 16th St, 3 years... 4,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AHSBAHS, John, to Victoria Simpson...$11,000

BAUERDORF, Charles F., to Elizabeth Herb..... 15,122

BOEHM, Isaac and Max S., to William A. Martin..... 2,000

GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE Title Guarantee Company to Hamilton Trust Company..... 25,000

KAUFMANN, Emma, to Henrietta Moses. 3,000

KERNOCHAN, J. Frederic, trustee, to Francis L. Archer..... 400

KERNOCHAN, Joseph H., to Francis L. Archer..... 1,200

LAZARUS, Samuel L., to Charles Schlesinger..... Nom.

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another, to Mark Ash, as guardian, &c..... 7,500

MOMBERGER, Rudolph E., executor, &c., to Emily B. Mercel..... Nom.

MOMBERGER, Rudolph E., as executor, &c., to Rudolph E. Momberger..... Nom.

RANAHAN, James, to John Barrett, ½ part..... 750

RYTTENBERG, Isabella L., to William H. Webb..... Nom.

SIMPSON, Victoria, to Angel J. Simpson and another, executors, &c..... 3,000

SONN, Hyman and Henry, to Samuel Rouse..... Nom.

SKINNER, Frances A., executrix, &c., to Westchester Trust Company, trustee, &c. Nom.

STEEVES, Mary J., to Charles E. Bigelow..... 6,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BOULEVARD, s w corner of 125th St, 100x100; Joseph Elias and another against Edward de F. Galt, owner and contractor..... 275

BOULEVARD, s w corner of 125th St, 100.11x100; Young & Gerard against Edward De F. Galt, owner and contractor.. 6,440

COLUMBUS AV, 765; B. Fitzpatrick & Son against John Rollman, owner; Posthauer & Dichting, contractors..... 55

ELTON AV, 802 and 804; Bornstein Brothers against Morris Mandelstein, owner and contractor..... 1,200

IRVING PLACE, s e s, 24.2 ft e of Goerck St, 37.5x75; Michael McGrath against Mary J. Sullivan, owner and contractor.

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 100 ft n of 167th St, 50x100; Gerber against Frank Pisciotta, owner and contractor..... 61

11TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of White Plains Road, 50x114; Hirsch & Conant against Annie and Joseph Troman, owners and contractors..... 165

14TH ST, 5 East; George Hollereth & Son against William C. Dewey, owner and contractor; Ella F. Dewey, contractor.. 4,196

65TH ST, 234 West; Thomas P. Setz against Adele Galliker, owner; Charles H. Galliker, contractor..... 248

66TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Central Park West, 50x100.5; Charles E. Dornbusch against Joseph Schriner, owner and contractor..... 51

90TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 1st Av, 100x100; Hanlein & Co. against Joseph's Asylum, owner; Caspar Strobel, contractor..... 2,576

116TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Manhattan Av, 50x100x25x100; Dimock & Finck Company against Nell Campbell, owner; John Kelly, contractor..... 780

116TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Manhattan Av, 50x100; John Kelly against J. Nell Campbell, owner and contractor..... 800

154TH ST, s s, 345.3 ft e of Morris Av, 50x100; Carrie Marx against Frank Pisciotta, owner and contractor..... 26

200TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 125x100; A. Sheppard & Co. against George H. Chamberlain, owner and contractor..... 84

Lis Pendens.

29TH ST, s s, 190 ft w of 6th Av, 20x98.9; Emily Schultze against Francis Morris and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. G. Ritter.

65TH ST, s s, 246 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x 100.5; Metropolitan Trust Company, as general guardian, &c., against William K. Van Bokkelen and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Parsons, Shepard & Ogden.

81ST ST, n s, 254.2 ft w of 2d Av, 25.2x102.2; Annie Clarke against John Schroeder and others, (dower;) attorney, J. H. Rogan.

85TH ST, s s, 189 ft w of 8th Av, 25x102.2; Sarah Weiss against Rosetta Wilson, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. F. Stern.

130TH ST, s s, 102 ft w of 6th Av, widened, 15x 99.11; Herman C. Kudlich against Carl L. Prager and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. H. Finck.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Thursday, Oct. 6:

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens at 12 M. in Room 124 Post Office Building. Motion calendar.

10—Thomson-Houston El Co. vs. Walker Co.
11—Blake vs. Clark.
12—Regina Music Box Co. vs. Hasse.
13—Rahtjens Am. Composition Co. vs. Halzapfels Composition Co.
14—Ihling vs. U. S. Playing Card Co.
15—Battery Eng. Co. vs. Ewald.
16—Norwood vs. Hunter.
17—Crawford vs. Hubbell.
18—James vs. Jasper Town & Lands Co.
19—Ward vs. Swartz.
20—Union Trust Co. vs. Worth.
21—In re Trobridge.
22—U. S. vs. Venable Construction Co. Cases Noticed.
24—Prinzmetal vs. Cunard Steamship Co.
25—Wuertz vs. La Compagnie G. Tr. Atlg.
26—Raymond vs. same.
27—French vs. Union P. Ry. Co.
28—Same vs. same.
29—Fayerweather vs. Ritch.
30—Same vs. same.
31—U. S. Playing Card Co. vs. G. Spalding & Bros.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

159—Baker vs. Flaherty.
160—Conklin vs. steamship Kensington.
161—Ross vs. Bowring.
162—Marshall vs. Wiley, Henken & Co.
163—Hesslein vs. steamship Lennox.
164—Dene Steamship Co. vs. Munson.
165—Cassap vs. Milnime.
166—Hutchins vs. steamship Cheruskia.
167—Lombard Steamship Co. vs. Bowring.
168—Phelps vs. steamship Oakdale.
169—Morgan vs. steamship Thomas Turnbull.
170—Parsons vs. Patterson.
171—Shields Steamship Co. vs. Forbes.
172—Marx vs. steamship Frey.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: Nos. 538, 540, 542, 544, 545, 546, 550, and 551.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, Patterson, and O'Brien, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

52—Casola vs. Vasquez.
53—Silver vs. Western Assurance Co. of T.
54—Rowberg vs. Gas Eng. & Power Co.
59—Bock vs. Bohm.
60—Blumenthal vs. Michael.
62—Barber vs. Man. Ry. Co.
37—Winston vs. Winston
30—De Klyn vs. Simpson.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Jay vs. Gebhardt.
2—Curley vs. Neuberger
3—Anderson vs. Anderson.
4—In re Lesher.
5—Raby vs. Mack.
6—Butler vs. Harrell.
7—Hone vs. Weir.
8—Seggerman vs. Sworts.
9—Baldwin vs. Clason.
10—Meyer vs. Hesse.
11—Palfrey vs. Palfrey.
12—People ex rel. Taylor vs. Welde.
13—Frerichs vs. Frerichs
14—Greenberg vs. Cohen.
15—Lyons vs. Mayers.
16—Levi vs. Albinger.
17—Poole vs. Poole.
18—King vs. Schnugg.
19—People ex rel. Franklin Society for Home Building vs. Fromme.
20—Standard Fashion Co. vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
21—Rentis vs. N.Y. Mail & Newsp. Trans. Co.
22—Rouse vs. Haas.
23—Lesher vs. Haas.
24—Meldon vs. Devlin.
25—Felix vs. Devlin.
26—Gross vs. Martin.
27—Henessy vs. Goldberg
28—Littlefield vs. Butler
29—Macy vs. Yoost.
30—Medical School and Hospital vs. King.
31—Dolinsky vs. Feldman.
32—Dowdall vs. Costello.
33—Baille vs. Baillie.
34—In re South St.
35—In re Bank and Bethesda Sts.
36—In re Watts and Canal Sts.
37—Smith vs. Halperin.
38—Bauerdorf vs. Bryer.
39—Masson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
40—Nassau Bank vs. Provost.
41—Cohen vs. Greenberg.
42—Mearns vs. Central R. R.
43—Costello vs. Costello.
44—Hetherington vs. Chapin.
45—People ex rel. Shields vs. Scannell.
46—In re Anthony.
47—Hudson vs. Williams
48—In re Wallace vs. Nat. Linseed Oil Co.
49—In re MacGregor.
50—N. Y. Building Loan Bank. Co. vs. Berls.
51—Kernochan vs. Ogden
52—Terry vs. Keller.
53—People ex rel. Payne vs. Dalton.
54—People ex rel. Deane vs. Board of Educa'n
55—People ex rel. Kitchell vs. same.
56—People ex rel. Doane vs. same.
57—People ex rel. Eagan vs. same.
58—People ex rel. Baillie vs. same.
59—People ex rel. Cook vs. same.
60—Bush vs. Coler.
61—Reynolds vs. Reynolds.
62—Hagler vs. Hamb'g-Am. Packet Co.
63—Gordon vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
64—Brandt vs. Brandt.
65—Moran vs. Garnhart.
66—Stark vs. Man. Ry. Co.
67—Wazeter vs. Heesemann.
68—In re West Farms Roads.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—Bradley & Currier Co. vs. Lennon.
2—Rowberg vs. Richards.
3—Hookey vs. Schuyler.
4—Taylor vs. Palmer.
5—Walton vs. Read.
6—Raby vs. Mack.
7—Frost vs. Collins.
8—Fleitmann vs. Wellwood.
Demurrers.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar—To be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.

1672—Lincoln vs. Bretzfield.
1715—Rohner vs. Rohner.
1588—Pearson vs. Rooney
1593—Katzman vs. Katzman.
1621—Byrne vs. Reilly.
1604—Jacobs vs. Jacobs.
1658—Haslob vs. Haslob.
1656—Grand Lodge, A. U. W., vs. Lutz.
1664—Stuyvesant vs. Weil.
1697—Hamberger vs. Maas.
890—Harris vs. Elliott.
1502—Kirkpatrick vs. Perkins.
1264—Smith vs. Shipman
1470—Britton vs. Hooper.
1495—Piper vs. Piper.
1556—Zagen vs. Krakauer Young Men's Association.
1587—Harrison vs. Bonnell.
919—Roberts vs. Roberts.
1634—Noonan vs. Noonan.
1618—Klots vs. McLaughlin.
1619—Same vs. same.
1617—Duffy vs. same.
1620—Klots vs. same.
998—Rickett & Sons vs. Kellogg.
1451—Terwilliger vs. Klingman.
1564—Stephens vs. Stephens.
1531—Stahlnecker vs. Gerding.
1651—Perkins vs. Kirkpatrick.
1692—Mechanics & Trad. Bank vs. Gale.
1700—Lehmann vs. Chittenden.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Laughlin, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. No day calendar. Elevated railroad cases.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., (Criminal Term.)—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Causes will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Part XII., for trial.

Preferred Causes.

5739—Almeda Creamery Co. vs. Minard.
5595—Kaye vs. Gleason.
5521—Mathie vs. Wall.
5964—City Trust Safe Dep. & Surety Co. vs. Wickham.
5546—Leonard vs. N. Y. & Westchester Water Co.
2761—De Garmendia vs. N. Y. Life Ins. Co.
3064—Green vs. Guest.
3065—Green vs. Garrison

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

2194—Tompkins vs. Edgell.
2232—Villa vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1297½—Sheridan vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
352—Arnold vs. R. Rothschild's Sons Co.
2420—Grant vs. Moore.
2644—Heyman vs. Cohen
1234—Rosenquest vs. Canary.
995—Cone vs. Herbst.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1305—Kohn vs. Hamb'g-Am. Packet Co.
1159—Bradley vs. Weber.
1280—Bradshaw vs. Goff.
1283—Simon vs. Hupfel.
1284—Spinkler vs. Westchester Elec. R. R.
1285—Blattels vs. Epstein.
1288—Quick vs. Burrowe.
1189—Versch vs. Ham Gee.
1312—Tardio vs. Blumenthal.
1245½—Sheridan vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1263—Fohrenbach vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1289—Levane vs. Kern.
1290—Kaufman vs. Warling.
1219—Inkelas vs. Goldstein.
1326—Carter vs. Gillin Printing Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1368—McDonald vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1375—Leber vs. Ingraham.
1377—Serviss vs. Vermilyea.
1380—Leonard vs. Rhelish Corset Mfg. Co.
1383—Lehmaier vs. Lowe
1384—Dowling vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1386—Falkenburgh vs. Alexander.
236—Patris vs. De Sieghardt.
1394—Friedlander vs. Kass.
1398—Gould vs. Ilsley.
1401—Hatch vs. Ritchie.
1402—King vs. Press Publishing Co.
1403—Canary vs. Hamerstein.
1405—Donnelly vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Short causes. Calendar clear.

5321—Bowery Bank vs. Bernstein.
5359—Zipser vs. Gluck.
5773—Bernstein vs. Kaunitz.
5382—Wolf vs. Berger.
5145—Hannan vs. Wise.
5044—Patterson vs. Harris.
4742—Spencer vs. Steinweg.
5330—Sladkus vs. Fried.
5297—Lester vs. Buscemi
5367—Meserole vs. G. R. Johnston Co.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1490.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and Hennessey.

1—Ferdinand King, William Scott, Albert Conover.
2—John Zullo.
3—Charles Meyer.
4—Robert Gibson.
5—Harry Bloomberg, Lewis Quint.
6—William Williams.
7—Tony Brown.
Pleadings.
1—Thomas Ward.
2—James Irving.
3—Denis Sullivan.
4—William H. T. Winne.
5—Michael Carroll.
6—Thomas Russell.
7—Benjamin Melhado.
8—Christopher McCaffrey.
9—Berthold Pollack.
10—Matthew Parks.
11—Alice Hackett.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Honey. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Charles Kuharich.
2—John Healy, Thomas Haslam.
3—Henry J. Graham.
4—James Goodwin.
5—John Clancy.
6—John Hurley, Thomas Haslam.
7—Paul Drivas.
8—James T. Marshall.
9—Vincenzo Miele.
10—John Martin.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Assistant District Attorneys Grady and McCann. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Edward Underhill.
2—Joseph J. Sullivan.
3—Charles Curtis.
4—Joseph Gluck.
5—George W. Goldey.
6—Isaac Wolfe.
7—John Mariano.
8—John Steitz.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—McMahon, J.—Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Herrman. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Frank Barnett.
2—Michael Johnson.
3—Daniel Ryan.
4—John O'Donnell.
5—Leon Leonard.
6—Emily Ross.
7—Alb

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By Protestant girl as chambermaid; neat, willing, and obliging; plain sewer; good references. Janie, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; five years' city reference. 418 East 70th St., Gaffney's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &C.—By young girl as chambermaid; will assist with washing and ironing; city reference. Ring Anderson's bell, 415 West 53d St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; best city references. Call at 186 West 101st St., ring Burke's bell; no cards.

COOK.—By respectable girl as cook; personal reference. 193 West End Av., top floor, care of Mrs. Murray.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; can take full charge Thursday. 164 West 36th St.

COOK.—By good, plain cook. Call 9 West 50th St.

COOK.—First class; reference. 238 East 61st St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—Woman would work or clean by day or week. Mrs. Wright, 202 East 109th St., top floor.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—French; finest work in all its branches; would go by the day in first-class families; remodeling done as carefully as new; all references. The Reilly, 312 West 21st St.; top floor, east.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS and SEAMSTRESS.—By young lady to take care of children and as seamstress. Cirgar store, 422 Amsterdam Av., between 80th and 81st Sts.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By respectable French widow as housekeeper; bachelor or small family; highest references. 109 West 32d St.

Lady's Maids.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By German as maid and seamstress or light chamberwork and sewing; obliging, trustworthy; first-class reference; city or country. Maid, 37 Sutton Place.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—Competent laundress wishes ladies' washing to do home, or go out by day; good drying yard. W. W., Box 375 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress by the day; does shirts, cuffs, collars, or cleaning. O'Hare, 214 East 73d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; assist at chamberwork; good city reference. 303 East 26th St., second floor.

Nurses.

NURSE or COMPANION.—By a thoroughly qualified American woman as nurse to invalid or companion to elderly lady; has had long, careful experience; can give unquestionable references. Mrs. J. Ross, 225 East 48th St.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By an American girl as nurse and seamstress to growing children; willing and obliging; good city reference. 831 East 43d St., Mrs. Kelly.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By competent seamstress; will wait on lady or grown children; understands housekeeping; twelve years' reference. B., Box 377 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—By thoroughly competent seamstress; does all kinds of family sewing; also repairing dresses, finishing, and alterations. Huth, 257 West 42d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By North of Ireland girl as first-class waitress; good reference; wages, $20. K., Box 378 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

ASSISTANT.—By an experienced and competent young lady as assistant in office; best of references. X. Y. Z., Box 101 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER, SECOND MAN, MAID, and COOK.—Family giving up household desires permanent positions for butler, second man, maid, and cook; all excellent servants. Room 1,506, 35 Nassau St.

BUTLER and VALET.—French Swiss; thoroughly competent, honest, sober, obliging; three years in the same place; first-class city references. Butler, 154 West 25th St.

BUTLER.—By single English butler; height, six feet; thoroughly competent; excellent references. Single, Box 379 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER or VALET.—By Frenchman; experienced; highly recommended. L. G., Box 380 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly experienced young married Frenchman; competent valet; best city references. Butler, 333 West 21st St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By first-class competent man; single; age, 38; highly recommended. Tall, 1,242 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Protestant; married man without incumbrances; first-class city driver; thoroughly capable in every respect; highest references from leading families. E. C., 123 West 52d St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—Disengaged Oct. 15, wishes position; good reference; call or address present employer. 4 West 49th St.

COACHMAN or SECOND MAN.—First-class references. M. N., 15 East 10th St.

Valets.

VALET.—By experienced trained English valet; good traveler; manicure; thoroughly experienced; excellent references. White, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

CLERK.—As grocery clerk; six years' experience; best reference. R. Rubans, 121 2d Av.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER. — By young man, 23, well educated; competent stenographer and typewriter, correspondent, five years' experience with New York City firms, is open for position where strict attention to business and hustling qualities are appreciated. Ambition, Box 208, Times Office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A competent young woman, with personal reference, as excellent waitress in a small private family; wages, $18. Call 110 East 31st St., Thursday, from 9 to 10 o'clock.

WANTED—A cook who assists in washing and ironing. Apply until noon at 123 West 82d St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—First-class gardener; must have best and personal references; to take charge of gentleman's place; married but no children; wife can become money earner; must board assistants in Summer; probably take care of horses in Winter. Address, with references, A. H., 52 Wall St., New York City.

WANTED—In private family, a young German or Swiss as second man and to assist with waiting; city references required. Apply, 10 to 12, 836 5th Av.

WANTED—One or two educated and refined gentlemen to interview and write up prominent citizens. Call 2008, 150 Nassau Street.

PERSONAL.

THOMAS McCANN, last address 318 East 41st St. N. Brollier, John wishes to hear from him. Address Eagle Hotel, 371 West St., corner Morton St., New York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

New Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., NEW YORK TIMES OFFICE.

ADVERTISERS MAY LEAVE THEIR ORDERS AT 794 BROAD ST., NEWARK, WHERE SAME CARE AND ATTENTION WILL BE SHOWN AS AT MAIN OFFICE.

Miscellaneous.

MILLBROOK INN,

Millbrook, Dutchess Co., New York; a few very choice rooms left; good table; excellent golf links; long-distance telephone.

Address THOS. WETHERAL, Mgr.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BEST QUALITY OF LEHIGH AND RED ASH coal at lowest cash rates; yards, 32d St. and 10th Av., 34th St. and 10th Av., 34th St. and West End Av. THOMAS STOKES.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HART, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY HART, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of April next. —Dated, New York, the fifth day of October, 1898. HENRY W. HAYDEN, JAMES R. WHITING, Executors. J. LANGDON WARD, Attorney for Executors, 120 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.
o6-law6mTh.

LEGAL SALES.

MASTER'S SALE.

Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kansas.—Second Division.

THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, trustee, complainant, vs. THE ST. LOUIS, KANSAS AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, defendant.

Public notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Kansas, Second Division, rendered in the above-entitled suit on the 23rd day of September, 1897, I will, on Saturday, the 22nd day of October, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of said day, offer at public sale at auction, and sell to the highest and best bidder, at the station house on the mortgaged premises and property of said defendant railroad company, covered by the said mortgage, in the city of Caldwell, Sumner County, in the State of Kansas, the following described property, to wit:

All and singular the railroad of the defendant railroad company, constructed at the date of the execution of said first mortgage or since constructed by it, commencing as now constructed at a point on the line of the Kansas City and Southwestern Railroad, at or near Arkansas City in Cowley County, Kansas, and thence running in a southerly direction through the Counties of Cowley, Sumner, and Harper to Anthony in said county of Harper in said State of Kansas, and all telegraph lines, rolling stock, equipment, machinery, tools, supplies, and material and other property, real and personal, appurtenant to the said railroad, or acquired by the defendant railroad company since the execution of said first mortgage for the construction, maintenance, operation, improvement or repair thereof, or used in and about the said railroad and the operation thereof; and all the rights and franchises of said defendant railroad company owned by said railroad company at the date of the execution of said first mortgage or at any time by it thereafter acquired, appurtenant to said mortgaged railroad.

The decree provides among other things that said property shall be sold as an entirety and without appraisement or right of redemption. The decree further provides that the Master Commissioner shall receive no bid from any offering to bid at such sale who shall not first deposit with him, as a pledge that he will make good his bid in case of its acceptance, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, in money or by certified check upon any national bank or trust company in the City of New York, or one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in par value of the bonds secured by said mortgage; and any cash which may have been previously deposited by the successful bidder as a pledge that he would make good his bid, shall be received in payment of the amount required on the acceptance of his bid as hereinafter provided.

The decree further provides that the purchaser, when the property is struck down to him, shall at once pay to the Master Commissioner, on account of his purchase, the sum of fifty thousand dollars in United States currency, or in such certified draft, certificate or check as may be satisfactory to the Master Commissioner; that should he fail to make such payment at once the mortgaged property and premises shall be resold, the court reserving the right to consider such resale as made on account of said proposed purchaser, or as an original sale, but that such resale, under such circumstances, shall be made at once and without further advertisement; and that the deposit received from the successful bidder shall be applied on account of the purchase price, and that in such event the purchase price shall be paid in cash as the court may from time to time direct, the court reserving the right to resell the premises and property herein directed to be sold upon the failure of the purchaser or purchasers, his or their successors or assigns, to comply within twenty days with any order of the court in that regard; and that the balance of the purchase price may be paid either in money, or in bonds, or over-due coupons secured by said mortgage of said defendant mortgagor company to the plaintiff, each of said bonds and coupons being received for such sum as the holder thereof would be entitled to receive under the distribution herein ordered and according to the priority herein adjudged.

The decree further provides that the Master Commissioner shall accept no bid for said mortgaged premises and property above described unless the same shall at least equal the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For further particulars reference is hereby had to the decree in this suit.

HIRAM P. DILLON, Master Commissioner.
se8-1aw6wTh&o20.

LEGAL NOTICES.

YAZBECK, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, Justice of the Supreme Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE YAZBECK, lately doing business at 80 Greenwich Street, in the City of New York, to present the same, with vouchers therefor attached, duly verified, to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed assignee of said Yazbeck, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of December, 1898. FREEMAN C. GRISWOLD, Assignee. DILL, SEYMOUR & KELLOGG, 27 Pine St., N. Y. City, Assignee's Attorneys.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

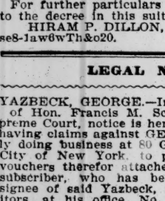
NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against ISAAC A. HOPPER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows: All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of the Bronx in the City of New York, (formerly in the late Town of Morrisania, County of Westchester,) and State of New York, being the lots known and designated by the Numbers 226 and 227, (two hundred and twenty-six and two hundred and twenty-seven,) in Block Number Ten (10) on a map entitled "Map of 1,572 building lots situate in North New York, Westchester County," belonging to Clarence S. Brown, January, 1868," filed in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester at White Plains on the 17th day of February, 1866, as map number 419," said premises being bounded and described from said map as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, distant one hundred and twenty-five feet eastwardly from the intersection of the said northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street with the easterly side of Lincoln Avenue; thence eastwardly along One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street fifty feet to the westerly side of Lot 225, (two hundred and twenty-five;) thence northwardly and parallel with Lincoln Avenue one hundred feet; thence westwardly parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street fifty (50) feet; thence southwardly parallel with Lincoln Avenue one hundred feet, to the point or place of beginning.

Being the same premises conveyed to the said Isaac A. Hopper by Henry G. Wisner as sole executor of the last will and testament of Thomas W. Gale, deceased, by deed bearing even date and delivered simultaneously with said mortgage.—Dated New York, September 20, 1898.

JOHN C. COLEMAN, Referee.

R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers St., New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,137.77, with interest thereon from September 8, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $237.05, with interest from September 19, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, water rates, and other charges which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or which are to be paid by the referee is $483.90. JOHN C. COLEMAN, Referee.

R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff.
s26-2aw8wM&Th&o18

207 EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH Street, New York City.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York. EDWARD D. WOOD, plaintiff, against ALECIA LOUGHRAN, etc., et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 13th day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, Referee, in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, the sixth day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, Auctioneer, the premises described in the said judgment as follows:

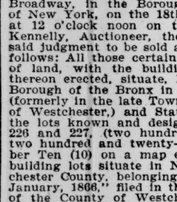
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, distant one hundred and fifteen feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Third Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with Third Avenue and part of distance through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches; thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, thirty feet; thence southerly and parallel with Third Avenue and part of distance through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street thirty feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, September 15th, 1898.

NATHANIEL A. ELSBERG, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $22,853.81, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $857.31.

Subject to whatever moneys receiver may return. NATHANIEL A. ELSBERG, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
s15-2aw8wTh&Tu&o6.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

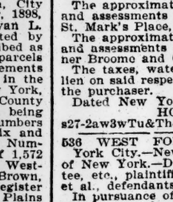
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CLARA FABIA WEISMANN and others, plaintiffs, against AUGUSTUS W. WEISMANN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 16th day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York and County of New York, on the 18th day of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of St. Mark's Place, as laid down on a certain map made by Samuel B. Doughty, C. S., dated May, 1834, and entitled "Map showing a division of part of the real estate late of Nicholas W. Stuyvesant, deceased, among his heirs, situate in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York," filed in the office of the Register of the County of New York on the 24th day of April, 1835, said point being distant three hundred and seventy-five feet (375 feet) easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of said southerly side of St. Mark's Place with the easterly side of Second Avenue; and running thence southerly parallel with the easterly side of Second Avenue ninety-three feet six inches (93 ft. 6 in.) to the middle line of the block between St. Mark's Place and Seventh Street, as laid down on said map; thence easterly parallel with the said southerly side of St. Mark's Place twenty-five feet (25 ft.); thence northerly again parallel with the easterly side of Second Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-three feet and six inches (93 ft. 6 in.) to the said southerly side of St. Mark's Place; and thence westerly along the said southerly side of St. Mark's Place twenty-five feet (25 ft.) to the point or place of beginning being now known as No. 64 St. Mark's Place.

Together with all the right, title, and interest of the parties to this action of, in, and to that certain lot, piece, or strip of land lying immediately in front of the premises hereinbefore described and between the line of St. Mark's Place, or Eighth Street, as laid down on the map aforesaid, and the present actual southerly line of St. Mark's Place, or Eighth Street, as shown on the map of the Tax Commissioners of the City of New York, said parcel or strip of land being twenty-five feet (25 ft.) wide in front and rear and eight feet (8 ft.) deep on the easterly and westerly sides thereof, be the said several dimensions more or less, and constituting the courtyard in front of the aforesaid premises.

Also, all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situated in the Tenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Stanton Street, distant 275 feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Stanton Street with the easterly side of Ludlow Street; running thence southerly parallel with Ludlow Street 100 feet 5 inches; thence easterly parallel with Stanton Street 25 feet; thence northerly parallel with Ludlow Street 100 feet 5 inches to the southerly side of Stanton Street; thence westerly along the southerly side of Stanton Street 25 feet to the point or place of beginning.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described premises are to be sold, is $8,183.38, with interest thereon from September 16, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $384.05, with interest thereon from September 28, 1898.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, water rates, or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is about $275 and interest.

The said premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage thereon for the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, with interest from October 1st, 1898.

Dated New York, October 1, 1898.

JOHN B. PANNES, Referee.
o3-2aw3w

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as substituted trustee under the last will and testament of Israel Corse, deceased, for the benefit of Lena B. C. Evans, plaintiff, against MARGARET GRAHAM, George W. Graham, John B. Graham, and James Franklin Graham, as executors and trustees under the last will and testament of John Graham, deceased; Margaret Graham, Katharine K. C. Lyman, John Van Dolsen, Elisabeth L. M. Van Dolsen, William M. Washburn, "Mary" Washburn, the name "Mary" being fictitious, the first name of said defendant being unknown to this plaintiff intending to designate thereby the wife of the defendant William M. Washburn; Pedro R. de Florez, as general guardian for Maria C. M. de Florez, defendants.—Summons: Trial desired in County of New York.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated the 29th day of July, 1898.

MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office Address, No. 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

To the defendants William M. Washburn and "Mary" Washburn:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. H. W. Bookstaver, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 6th day of September, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of September, 1898.

Dated New York, September 7th, 1898.

MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Office and P. O. Address, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
s8-1aw6wTh.

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW YORK.—UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as substituted trustee under the last will and testament of Israel Corse, deceased, for the benefit of Katharine K. C. Lyman, plaintiff, against JOHN VAN DOLSEN, Margaret Graham, Elisabeth L. M. Van Dolsen, William M. Washburn, and "Mary" Washburn, (the said name "Mary" being fictitious, the first name of said defendant being unknown to this plaintiff, the plaintiff intending to designate thereby the wife of the said defendant William M. Washburn,) defendants.—Summons: Trial desired in County of New York.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated the 29th day of July, 1898.

MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office Address, No. 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

To the defendants William M. Washburn and "Mary" Washburn:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. H. W. Bookstaver, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 6th day of September, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of September, 1898.

Dated New York, September 7th, 1898.

MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Office and P. O. Address, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
s8-1aw6wTh.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BROWN, SOPHIA RAYMOND.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOPHIA RAYMOND BROWN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Stimson & Williams, No. 55 Liberty Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifth day of February, next.—Dated New York, the third day of August, 1898. WILLIAM F. WILSON, WM. STANLEY LOCKWOOD, Executors, STIMSON & WILLIAMS, Attorneys for Executors, 55 Liberty St., N. Y.

GUTTENTAG, ERHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ERHARD GUTTENTAG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, No. 34 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of December, 1898. THERESA RAPP, Executrix. LYON & SMITH, Attorneys for Executrix, 34 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

HAYDOCK, GEORGE G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE G. HAYDOCK, late of the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Eastman & Eastman, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of December next.—Dated New York the 8th day of June, 1898. JOSEPH W. HILTON, EDWARD D. TILTON, ROBERT R. HAYDOCK, Executors. EASTMAN & EASTMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 141 Broadway, Manhattan, New York.
je9-1aw6mTh.

HUNTER, LOUISA OLIVIA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Frank Hunter, Lena Nodine, Charlotte A. Howard, Henry William Hunter, James Jacob Hunter, Edward B. Hunter, Julia Elizabeth Gulguard, Frank H. Gulguard, Charles Hawkins Hunter, Frances B. Austin, Charles Perry Austin, Charlotte Hunter, George J. Hunter, Pauline H. M. Coulter, Sarah M. Pellegrini, and Lewis H. Austin, the heirs and next of kin of LOUISA OLIVIA HUNTER, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, T. Harry Knox of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Louisa Olivia Hunter, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 25th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 27th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

S. WHITNEY DUNSCOMB, Jr., Attorney for Petitioner, 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
s8-1aw6wTh

McINTYRE, MARGARET.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Stephen McIntyre, Mrs. Mary Lappen, Stephen McIntyre, Jr., John T. McIntyre, Emma McIntyre, John F. McIntyre, Mrs. Sophia E. Mullin, Mary McIntyre, Mrs. Anna Hamilton, Frank McIntyre, Charles McIntyre, Mrs. Julia Stewart, Mrs. Margaret McNiel, Mrs. Sarah Shelley, the heirs and next of kin of MARGARET McINTYRE, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Frank McIntyre of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Margaret McIntyre, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 12th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. FRANK T. FITZGERALD, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 17th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
se22-1aw6wTh

MILLER, CHARLES A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES A. MILLER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of W. P. Knapp, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of April, 1898. MARY E. MILLER, Executrix; W. P. KNAPP, Executor. W. P. KNAPP, Attorney for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. ap28-1aw6mTh.

MORRISON, JOHN G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, one of the Surrogates of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN G. MORRISON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to exhibit the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the office of De Grove & Riker, Potter Building, Number 145 (one hundred and forty-five) Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on or before the thirtieth day of March, 1899.—Dated New York, the twentieth day of September, 1898.

CATHARINE G. MORRISON, Executor.

DE GROVE & RIKER, Attorneys for Executor, 145 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
s22-1aw6mTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

McMILLAN, JOHN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary McMillan, Alexander McMillan, David McMillan, Margaret Chestnut, James McMillan, Samuel McMillan, Mary Goff, Annie Lambrix, Maud Summers, Elisabeth McMillan, Sarah McMillan, Mamie Kidder, Nettie McMillan, Lillian Lacey, Agnes McMillan, William McMillan, Robert McMillan, Bessie Margaret McMillan, Susan McGarey, Eliza Jane Stearns, Electa Stearns, Mary Kenney, Hugh McMillan, and Anna McMillan, the widow, heirs, and next of kin of JOHN McMILLAN, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Robert McWilliam of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the seventh day of October, 1897, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of John McMillan, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 8d day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 8th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
s15-1aw6w&o27. Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

PULGARON, FRANCISCO VALDES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCISCO VALDES PULGARON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 276 Fourth Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New York, the sixth day of April, 1898. ELENA FITZGERALD DE PULGARON, Administratrix, with the will annexed.

HORATIO S. RUBENS, Attorney for Administratrix, 56 New Street, New York City.
apr7-1aw6mTh

SALA Y REYNE, JUAN, also Known as JUAN SALA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JUAN SALA Y REYNE, also known as JUAN SALA, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of J. Sala & Co., No. 24 State Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of August, 1898. EMILIA CHAUDRUC DE SALA, Executrix. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executrix, 100 Broadway, N. Y. au11-1aw6mTh

SPRATT, JULIA ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA ANN SPRATT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John F. Ward, No. 115 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 2d day of October, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of April, 1898. JOHN J. McKEW, JOHN J. TOWER, Executors. JOHN F. WARD, Attorney for Executors, 115 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap14-1aw6mTh

STEEGER, MARGARETHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARETHA STEEGER, late of the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 143 East Thirty-first Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 8d day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of April, 1898. HENRY STEEGER, Administrator. PHILLIPS & AVERY, Attorneys for Administrator, Tribune Building, 154 Nassau Street, New York City. ap14-1aw6mTh

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Thursdays and Sundays.

HOTEL INFORMATION FREE.

For Booklets of American, European Hotels,

FALL RESORTS

rates, call or address, (send stamp,)

HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU, 63 Fifth Ave., New York.

HOTEL POCKET GUIDE GRATIS

e.p. means European plan, a.p., American; op., open

Atlantic City, N.J. Sea Side Hse, op. all yr, ap, $3up

Albany, N. Y. .....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $3 up

Baltimore, Md. ..The Carrollton, a. p., $2.50 up

Bevan House, Larchmont-on-Sound, op. to Dec. 1

Bernardsville, N.J. Somerset Inn. Ap. 30 to Nov. 1

Brooklyn, N. Y. ...Mansion House, a. p., $3 up

Chicago, Ill. The Virginia, ap, 3.50 up, ep, 1.50 up

London, Eng .....Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up

do .....Langham Hotel, (En-Pension, $2)

do St. Ermin's, {Westminster, High Class Residential Hotel. Unexcelled for cuisine, comfort. Moderate tariff

New Orleans, La. .New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up

do .....Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up

do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up

New York .....Fifth Avenue Hotel, ap. $5 up

do Cosmopolitan Htl. (Chambers & W. B'y) ap. $1up

do ..Htl. Endicott, (81st St. & Columbus) ap $3.50, ep $2

do The Gerlach, 55 W. 27th St., a.p. $3.50; e.p., $1.50

do Hotel Hanover, (5th Av. & 15th St.) Op. Oct. 1.

Philadelphia, Pa. The Aldine, ep. 1.50; ap. 3.50up

do Rest. a la carte. The Lafayette, e.p., $1 up

Utica, N. Y. .....The Butterfield, a. p., $3 to $5

Washington, D. C. .Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5

do Hotel Gordon, a. p., $5 up; e. p., $2.50 up.

do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

**Hudson River by

TRADESMEN'S BANK INQUIRY

Examiner Kimball Finds that President Macnaughtan Borrowed $400,000 on Friday.

SAYS THE OUTLOOK IS GOOD

President Declares the Examination Was the Work of a Personal Enemy, and that He Will Make Sensational Statements.

The affairs of the Tradesmen's National Bank, which closed its doors on Tuesday after an investigation by the committee of the Clearing House, were being inquired into yesterday by National Bank Examiner W. H. Kimball and his assistant, S. D. Bullock, and although no specific statement of the bank's accounts could be obtained from Mr. Kimball, he said the outlook was very favorable for every one being paid in full, more particularly the depositors. All day long throngs of anxious depositors crowded the bank and made inquiries of Mr. Kimball, but to these he vouchsafed no information.

It transpired that as late as Friday last President Macnaughtan borrowed $400,000 from the bank, giving as security shares of the Wool Exchange. This is admitted by Mr. Kimball, who, however, would not state at what rate this stock was accepted as collateral. It was also stated that stock of the Wool Warehouse Company was held as collateral, and that a large amount of the paper of Sawyer, Manning & Co., who failed recently, was also an asset of the bank, and was carried at its face value.

Mr. Kimball said that this paper would not amount to $100,000, but would not say how much less it was. He said, however, that it was these stocks and notes, with others of lesser amounts, which the Clearing House Committee had thrown out, and which at best were very slow assets, and that therefore the action of the committee was justified.

"These loans," Mr. Kimball said, "were made after my examination of the bank's condition in July last, at which time its affairs were in good shape, and it was perfectly solvent. In common with other banks, this one suffered largely from withdrawals of accounts, and the action of the Wool Exchange in stopping auction sales was also a factor in these withdrawals. I understand that the stock of the Wool Exchange is secured by its building, valued at over $1,000,000, and on which there is a mortgage of $500,000. The stock issued amounted to $1,000,000, of which about three-quarters is held outside, the balance being still in the treasury. If this stock can be realized on, the outlook is good, both for depositors and stockholders. About the value of the Wool Warehouse stock and the suspended accounts I can say as yet nothing. The impairment of capital may exceed $300,000. It will probably not amount to $500,000.

It appears that on Friday afternoon, the same day on which he borrowed $400,000 from the bank, President Macnaughtan asked aid from President Williams of the Chemical National Bank to the Tradesmen's in tiding over its difficulties. Mr. Williams is a member of the Clearing House Committee, although he did not act with the committee when it made its investigation. Mr. Macnaughtan is authority for the statement that he sought aid from the Chemical Bank, and it is to this, he says, that the visit of the Clearing House Committee is due.

"I asked President Williams to advance the bank some ready money," said Mr. Macnaughtan yesterday, "offering unquestioned security in gilt-edged bills of acceptance. This was declined necessarily by the fact that deposits to the amount of $500,000 had been withdrawn. This drain over the counter reduced the bank's cash, and I wanted the money to meet any emergency which might come up, although I had no reason to expect trouble. Mr. Williams refused to make the loan and reported the matter, which was a personal one, to the Clearing House officials."

Mr. Macnaughtan also persisted in his statements that the bank was perfectly solvent and that enemies had sought to encompass his ruin. He said:

"The bank is on a firm footing and all the depositors will be paid in full. This examination at the request of the Clearing House Committee was instigated and pushed through by personal enemies of the bank in Wall Street. I may say by one enemy, for I have in my possession letters which tend to prove that most of the unfavorable reports came from one individual. I am going to get to the bottom of this, and when I do I'll have something sensational to say. It has been said that the bank loaned a great deal of money on wool. This is not true. No more than $20,000 was ever so loaned, and the Macnaughtans had nothing to do with it."

Mr. Macnaughtan refused to discuss the large borrowing by him on Wool Exchange stock.

"You had better see Mr. Kimball about that," he said, "he can give you the facts I want to say, however, that the bank will probably go into voluntary liquidation if it is allowed to do so, and the depositors and the stockholders will lose nothing. If the bank is allowed to finance its own affairs, it will pay every one who has a claim against it within sixty days."

Morris J. Hirsch of Blumenstiel & Hirsch, counsel for the bank, said that on Bank Examiner Kimball's own statement of affairs the bank would come out nearly, if not entirely, whole, and that in any event the depositors would be paid in full.

"I suppose," he said, "the bank's capital is impaired to the extent of $300,000, and it has this stock of the Wool Exchange, which is put down as worthless, or nearly so. It follows that the depositors are protected, and it is also sure that the Wool Exchange stock is valuable, as Michael Coleman, the real estate expert, has given a conservative estimate on the value of the building as $1,150,000. The mortgage, which at one time was $650,000, was reduced to $500,000, so that, at a low estimate, the Exchange's equity is $500,000. At a meeting of the Board of Directors to-morrow some decision may be arrived at regarding the steps to be taken. The bank may be started again when matters are settled up, but it is our desire now to avoid a receivership and go into voluntary liquidation."

Among the callers at the bank yesterday was ex-Assistant District Attorney Vernon M. Davis, who said he was there in the interest of a client who had on Saturday deposited a check for a large amount for collection. The check was drawn on a Boston bank. After a conversation with Vice President Davis Mr. Davis said the check would be returned to his client, as it had been held only for collection. Many of the depositors about the bank were severely criticising the action of the bank officials in taking deposits on Monday, when the stability of the bank was in question. Some of them talked about criminal proceedings, but would not be definite in their statements.

The Hanover National Bank gave notice yesterday that it would pay checks and drafts drawn on the Tradesmen's National Bank by the following banks and banking institutions: Palmer National Bank, Palmer, Mass.; Citizens' Bank, Weir, Kan.; Antwerp Exchange Bank, Antwerp, Ohio; Jamestown Banking Company, Jamestown, Penn.; First National Bank, Indiana, Penn.; People's National Bank, Salem, N. Y.; Newport National Bank, Newport, Ky.; Lattimer & Winton, bankers, Addison, N. Y.; Alden & Carson, bankers, Alden, N. Y.; People's Bank, Columbus Grove, Ohio; Franklin County Bank, Columbus Grove, Ohio; State Bank of Wayne, Wayne, Neb., and Rock Springs National Bank, Rock Springs, Wyoming. The Western National Bank will pay drafts drawn on the Tradesmen's National Bank by the State Bank of St. Paul, Minn., and the Marion Bank of Marion, Ky.

The Wool Club Independent.

J. P. Faure, Secretary of the Wool Club, is desirous, on behalf of that organization, of correcting an impression which, he said, had gone abroad, to the effect that the Wool Club was in any way connected with the Tradesmen's National Bank, lately closed. "The Wool Club," says Mr. Faure, "is an independent, incorporated body. It is only a tenant of the Wool Exchange Building. It is in a prosperous condition."

Twelfth New York Volunteers.

Lieut. L. V. Meehan, Company H, Twelfth New York Volunteers, who has arrived in the city from Lexington, Ky., reports the regiment in a fine condition of drill and discipline and well cared for and healthy. Lieut. Meehan is to take charge of the sick and furloughed men now in the city who are ready to report for duty and conduct them to Lexington. He will be at the armory daily from 10 to 12 o'clock in the morning.

ROYAL Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure.
Made from Pure Grape Cream of Tartar.

STREET CAR TRANSFERS.

Justice Woodward Decides that a Passenger Can Wait Until He Is Able to Get a Seat.

John Jenkins of 2,307 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, yesterday recovered a verdict of $400 damages against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company. On Dec. 14 last he got a transfer from the Montague Street line to the Fulton Street line. It was during the rush hours, and the Fulton Street cars were all crowded. Mr. Jenkins determined to have a seat, and he waited for half an hour before a car which was not full to the doors came along. He boarded the car when it came, and the conductor refused to accept his transfer ticket, on the ground that the time limit stated on it had expired.

Mr. Jenkins refused to pay another fare, and also refused to leave the car. The conductor had him arrested. He sued the railroad company, but the first trial went against him. The Appellate Division ordered a new trial, holding that he was entitled to ride on his transfer ticket, and that the company had no right to make him leave the car. Justice Woodward, who wrote the opinion, said: "The plaintiff had a right to wait all day, or until he could get a seat."

The second trial was had yesterday, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn. He sued for $5,000, and recovered $400.

DREHER IN JAIL FOR CONTEMPT.

Business Man Refused to Appear in Supplementary Proceedings.

Paul Dreher, a well-known business man, who has operated in this city but lives in New Jersey, is in Ludlow Street Jail as a result of an order issued by Justice Truax of the Supreme Court, adjudging him guilty of contempt of court in refusing to obey an order issued recently by Justice Cohen. Dreher, in August last, confessed judgment for $21,000 in favor of William A. Higgins. On Sept. 20 Justice Cohen issued an order directing Dreher to submit to examination in supplementary proceedings.

Dreher attended court, but by mutual consent the examination was adjourned until Sept. 27. On return day Dreher did not appear. D. H. Mettler, attorney for Higgins, called upon Dreher. Dreher, so Mettler asserts, said that he did not intend to go to any further examinations in supplementary proceedings. The plaintiff's attorneys then went before Judge Truax and had Dreher adjudged guilty of contempt. Justice Truax also imposed a fine of $100, and ordered that Dreher pay all the costs in the case. An order of arrest was granted. Dreher was arrested in this city Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. Mettler said yesterday afternoon that Dreher had expressed his willingness to be examined, but it was too late to secure his release yesterday. All parties to the case refused to divulge the nature of Dreher's transactions with Higgins.

TRIED MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Brooklyn Man Shoots His Wife and Then Himself—Both Will Recover.

John Schweitzinger, a cook, attempted yesterday to kill himself and his wife. They hired a furnished room three weeks ago at 258 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, and Mrs. Edward Scully, the landlady, says that they appeared fond of each other, except when the woman upbraided her husband for betting on horse races. On Tuesday Mrs. Schweitzinger, who is only twenty-two years old, told Mrs. Scully that her husband's passion for gambling was the only thing that stood between them and perfect happiness.

Schweitzinger left the house at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and returned half an hour later. He went up to his room, and a moment later Mrs. Scully heard the young woman scream. A shriek from the four-year-old daughter of the Schweitzingers was also heard, and then came a shot. Mrs. Schweitzinger, who had been wounded in the arm, ran out into the hall. Her husband ran after her and fired another shot, which struck the woman under the right ear. She fell, and Schweitzinger, believing he had killed her, placed the revolver over his right eye and fired.

Mrs. Scully sent for the police, and the two were taken to the Brooklyn Hospital. The surgeons say that both will recover. The child is being cared for by the people in the house.

MADE HAVOC IN A STUDIO.

A Discharged Employe Found Vengeance on Busts of Celebrities.

Because he had been discharged from his place in the employ of Henri Campatutti, a sculptor, of 327 Seventh Avenue, R. Delio of 158 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, found vengeance by entering the studio on Saturday morning with a hatchet and tomahawking everything in sight. The only witness of Delio's work was Louis Cappociola of 300 West Forty-first Street, who was sleeping in the rear of the studio, and who escaped a possible tomahawking by hiding.

Cappociola was awakened by the entrance of Delio, who swung the hatchet about his head with fearful effect. Admiral Dewey lost his mustache and half his face at one blow. Gen. Shafter lost his hair and his nose, and would not be recognized even by Gen. Miles. Julius Caesar had his jaw broken. The Emperor Vespasian had his shoulder and head chopped off. Marie Antoinette suffered decollation for the second time, as did Mary, Queen of Scots. But the latter had the satisfaction of seeing her rival, Queen Elizabeth, go to her death first, chopped straight down through the head.

Nero, who never heard of scalping, was nevertheless mercilessly scalped by the descendant of his countryman, George Washington was sacrificed ruthlessly to the hatchet, and Napoleon was knocked into a cocked hat. By a remarkable coincidence, the only celebrity or hero of ancient or modern times who escaped the Italian's hatchet was Col. Roosevelt. When Delio had finished smashing $200 worth of statuary, he looked around breathlessly, but did not see Roosevelt. He then made his way out and kept out of the way until yesterday, when he was arrested. In the West Side Court Delio was held in $400 bail for examination on a charge of malicious mischief.

REV. DR. JOHN HALL'S BURIAL.

Simple Ceremony at Woodlawn Cemetery Yesterday Morning.

Under the branches of a weeping beech tree on Evergreen plot, Woodlawn Cemetery, the body of the Rev. Dr. John Hall was consigned to the grave a little after 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Only a few of the intimate friends of the family were present, including most of the elders of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. The funeral party left the Grand Central Station, in New York, at 9:30 A. M. on a special train. Owing to the feeble condition of the widow of the dead clergyman, it was deemed inadvisable for either herself or her daughter, Mrs. William E. Wheelock, to go to the cemetery. The family was represented there by the Rev. Thomas C. Hall, who arrived from Europe late Tuesday afternoon; Bolton Hall, Robert Hall, Mr. William Irwin, and his two sons, and James Hall, a brother of Dr. Hall. Others present were Mrs. James Hall, Robert Bonner, William H. Wheelock, S. B. Brownell, John Sinclair, Ewen McIntyre, James Beggs, James A. Frame, James Talcott, William Campbell, James O. Sheldon, J. P. Thorne, H. E. Rowland, and A. G. Agnew.

An open-front tent had been erected near the grave, which was in the centre of Dr. Hall's family plot. Sheltered by this tent from the light rain that was falling, the small group of mourners stood with heads bared, while the Rev. Dr. John S. MacIntosh of Philadelphia made a prayer and read the committal service. At the closing of the exercises the Rev. Thomas C. Hall of Chicago advanced to the head of the grave and made a short prayer. He spoke of his father's death as a temporary separation from those whom he had left behind and expressed the hope that there would be a reunion in immortality.

The body, incased in a polished oak casket, was lowered into a slate box, which was then tightly cemented. After being filled, the grave was covered over with sprays of balsams. A laurel wreath was placed at each end and long palm leaves were laid on top.

If you need clothes and have plenty of money, find the higest-price tailor in New York City and put yourself in his hands—you can't do better. *Extract from our Suit Booklet.*

But if you need clothes and haven't plenty of money, what do some of you do—go to a medium-priced tailor; grudgingly pay $35 to $45, and don't get what you think you get.

We are splendidly ready for just those men.

But as the purse usually limits the play of one's fancy, we want it thoroughly understood that our stock meets limited as well as unlimited fancies—suits or overcoats as low as $13; as good as the good tailor's at $20 to $30.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

GEN. COLLIS MAKES REPLY

A Comparison of Asphalt Prices Paid by Him and Tammany.

BOUGHT CHEAPER OF SAME MEN

Some Folks Can't Understand Official Honesty, He Intimates — He Warns the Mayor.

Mayor Van Wyck's strictures upon the Department of Public Works, as it was conducted under the administration of Mayor Strong, has aroused Gen. C. H. T. Collis to make vigorous reply. The General has been in an angry mood for the last two days. He has bitterly resented the criticisms that have been made by the Mayor on the strength of the report of the Commissioners of Accounts. The Mayor yesterday made public the following letter he had received from Gen. Collis:

Sir: I concede your right, as the Executive of this municipality, to expose any malfeasance in office which comes to your knowledge, and as a citizen I will commend you for it, but if directly or by innuendo, and without foundation, you give pain to those who are near and dear to me, I will seek my remedy by the nearest possible course.

Just before the meeting of the Board of Estimate yesterday morning the Mayor came into the room where the members were waiting to begin the work of passing upon the department estimates. Holding the General's letter in his hand, and apparently addressing himself to every one present, he said, in a loud voice: "Regardless of the threat contained in this letter from Mayor Strong's Commissioner of Public Works, the present Mayor of New York will continue to do his duty in reference to the rottenness in the old Department of Public Works, and in reference to every other matter that may come officially before him."

Later in the day Gen. Collis made the following statement:

I am not surprised that Mr. Van Wyck and his party are engaged in an effort to break down Mayor Strong's record. It will always smack to Mayor Strong's administration for the improved conditions brought about during his term of office. New York is a very different city from the New York of three and a half years ago. The people can see where their money was expended, and they are now beginning to see where it is not expended.

During Mayor Strong's administration about $200,000,000 were spent by Public Works Department. There are people high in office, whose education, training, and associations are such that they take it for granted some of this was stolen, and they are floundering around wondering why they can't find it out.

I have read the report of the Commissioners of Accounts, and searched in vain for any allegation of facts which need my consideration. When I am confronted with any facts which require explanation, I will be heard from.

I will take occasion, however, to refresh the pubic memory of a few works inaugurated and successfully carried out by the Public Works Department during Mayor Strong's administration.

The Tammany Hall poultice pavement on Eighth Avenue, from Thirteenth to Fifty-ninth Street, which cost $3.94 per square yard, with a straw bail guarantee of maintenance for fifteen years, went all to pieces, and had to be relaid by us at great expense. Fifth and Madison Avenues for the first time have been sewered, (think of it,) and one-third the cost of the sewers on Madison Avenue has been paid by the Metropolitan Traction Company as a consideration for the permission given them by me to change their motive power.

For fifteen years the lower part of the city has been suffering from lack of fresh water supply, because no political city official had the temerity to rip up Fifth Avenue and lay the pipes. The pipes were laid, however, during the Strong administration, and 50,000,000 gallons per diem carried down to the tenement districts and the surface of the street repaved with the best asphalt pavement in the world, from the Washington Arch to Harlem River. The Boulevard from Sixtieth to Seventy-fifth and Seventy-fifth Street was a disgrace to civilization for lack of the expenditure of a few thousand dollars, but now it is a driveway of great attractiveness.

First Avenue from Twentieth Street to the Harlem River was, perhaps, the worst paved street in the world. To-day it is one of the best, and takes care of much of the eastern traffic which heretofore was forced into Fifth Avenue. Park Avenue from Sixty-ninth Street north was an unused street before I became Commissioner of Public Works. Look at it to-day. It cost only $240,000 to make a great highway of a so-called street in which the grass had been growing for a quarter of a century. My engineers said it would cost $1,250,000.

Look at Long Acre Square and try to remember what it was two years ago. Look at the improved electric lighting and the removal of the old unused gas lamp posts, which for years had disfigured the streets.

If the charge is true that the price paid for asphalt is too high, what shall be said about the cost before Mayor Strong came into office, when prices were 30 per cent. higher? To compare our prices with those paid by other cities is the merest nonsense. Unless the traffic is exactly similar, and the guarantee of maintenance is for precisely the same term of years, no comparison can be made. For instance, Fifth Avenue, over which 18,000 vehicles pass daily, cost nearly $5 a square yard, while One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, over which perhaps less than 500 pass, cost only $2.53 for exactly the same pavement; while in London the first cost is $3.62 per yard, and 25 cents per yard per annum for maintenance, which aggregates $7.38 per square yard.

When asphalt was introduced into this city competition was opened to all the world. Tammany Hall, however, restricted bids to particular brands of asphalt, which enabled the contractors who owned these deposits to make their own prices, and this was the condition of affairs when Mr. Brookfield and I came into office. We at once called together all the people who were willing to compete on fair terms, and this meeting resulted in such a modification of the specification as produced honest rivalry and low prices.

The decline in the price under my administration is not a matter of guess or conjecture, as the following comparisons of the different prices will demonstrate, the character of the pavement in each case being the same and the traffic precisely similar. The following streets were paved by Tammany Hall at the following prices per square yard:

Forty-third Street, Fifth to Madison Av....$3.64
Thirty-sixth Street, Fifth to Madison Av.... 3.62
Fifty-first Street, Fifth to Madison Av.... 3.62
Fifty-third Street, Fifth to Madison Av.... 3.62
Fifty-fourth Street, Fifth to Madison Av.... 3.62
Fifty-fifth Street, Fifth to Madison Av.... 3.59
Fifty-sixth Street, Fifth to Madison Av.... 3.63
Fifty-ninth Street, Fifth to Madison Av.... 3.89

The following in the same locality were paved by me:

Thirty-ninth Street, Fifth to Madison Av....$3.23
Forty-third Street, Fifth to Madison Av.... 3.09
Fifty-second Street, Fifth to Madison Av.... 2.45

Eleventh Street, from Sixth Avenue to Seventh Avenue, cost the people under Tammany rule $3.89 per square yard. I continued the pavement to University Place for $3.21, and to Second Avenue for $3.04.

Tammany paid $3.63 for the pavement on Fifteenth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. I continued it to Tenth Avenue for $3.08. It cost, under Tammany, $3.64 for Fifth Street, from Avenue B to C; I continued it to Avenue D for $3.03. Fifty-first Street cost them $3.63; I did it for $3.09. Tammany paid $3.62 to pave Sixty-first Street, from Madison to Sixth Avenue. I extended it to Eighth Avenue for $3.05, and to Eleventh Avenue for $3.09. Fifty-second Street, from Madison to Fifth Avenue, cost in 1891, $3.54; I paved it from Fourth to Fifth, for $2.45.

Tammany paid $3.64 to pave Forty-first Street from Fourth to Fifth Avenue. It cost me $2.94 to extend it from Eighth to Eleventh Avenue. Forty-third Street, from Fifth Avenue to Third Avenue, excepting one block, cost Tammany $3.64. I paved the omitted block (between Madison and Vanderbilt) for $3.09.

Tammany paid $3.55 for the poor "Matt Taylor" pavement on Forty-sixth Street, between Madison and Sixth Avenues. I paved the rest of the street with a Barber pavement for $2.93. Forty-seventh Street, too, cost those people, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, $3.67. It cost me only $3.09 to extend it to Eighth Avenue, and $2.85 to extend it to Eleventh Avenue. Forty-ninth Street, from Madison to Sixth Avenue, cost Tammany $3.62. I carried it to Fourth Avenue for $2.67 and to Seventh Avenue for $2.45. How's that for low?

Mulberry Street cost Tammany $3.98. I added 6,500 yards to it at $3.18. New Street cost me $2.89. It cost Tammany $3.86. How's that for high?

The frightful poultice pavement on Twenty-sixth Street, from Eighth to Tenth Avenue, cost $3.33. I laid a superb one in the adjoining street (Twenty-seventh) for $2.87. It cost Tammany $3.78 to pave One Hundred and Fifteenth Street from Fifth to Sixth Avenue. I paved it from Avenue A to Lexington for $2.46.

The company that paved One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street from Fourth to Fifth Avenue, got from Tammany $3.62 a square yard. I got the same company to extend it to Second Avenue for $2.53.

Park Avenue, from Thirty-fourth to Fortieth Street, is asphalt, laid on the old stone pavement, and Tammany paid $4 a yard for it. I laid my pavement from Fifty-sixth to Ninety-Sixth Street (excepting three blocks) on six inches of concrete and gravel for $2.55, and so on: Seventieth Street, Tammany, $3.63; my cost, $3.14; Seventy-first Street, $3.01, as against $3.63; Seventy-sixth Street, $3.09, as against $3.69; Sixty-third Street, $2.91, as against $3.68; Sixty-eighth Street, $3.08, as against $3.64. Thirty-first Street, $2.99, as against $3.67.

Twenty-second Street, from Second to Third Avenue, cost Tammany $4.09. The same company paved it between Sixth and Eighth Avenues for $3.08 for me. Tammany paid Mat Taylor $3.48 for the pavement on Twenty-fifth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. The latter pavement I extended at cost for me to Tenth Avenue for $2.67, and the California Company extended it to Thirteenth Avenue for $1.82.

But a more remarkable and unanswerable comparison is to be found upon the Boulevard. Tammany Hall paved the west side of the avenue, from Ninety-second to One Hundred and Eighth Street, in 1893, at a cost of $3.85 per square yard. I paved the east side of the avenue, from Ninety-second Street to One Hundred and Sixth Street, in 1896, at a cost of $2.98 per square yard, but the Commissioners of Accounts had nothing to say about this.

And so on, I might fill a newspaper column with just such gratifying information to the taxpayer, the horse owner, and the bicyclist. This difference in price enabled me to annually lay nearly six miles more of asphalt than was laid by Tammany Hall for the same amount of money. I do not without evidence accuse anybody of dishonesty; I leave such business to vulgar illbred people, but as the men who made these contracts are Mr. Van Wyck's political cronies and office holders, he has a better opportunity to ascertain the raison d'etre than I have.

As to the generalities indulged in by the Commissioners of Accounts they are not worth consideration. I have every confidence in the integrity of the management of the Water Department, the Bureau of the Croton Aqueduct, the Bureau of Repairs and Supplies, and the Water Purveyor, and, as to the matter of vault permits, I believe my deputy, Mr. Wilds, collected more revenue from this source than had been collected in the previous ten years. Moreover, we put an end to the infamous and illegal practice of permitting private vaults to be extended beyond the curb line.

Mr. Brookfield and I retained all the bookkeepers we found in the department, and I believe them to have been worthy and honest.

If the Commissioners of Accounts had any facts upon which they could base a charge of malfeasance against an officer of the previous administration they would not hesitate just at this time to make them known, and being a quasi-judicial body, they have no right to be parading their ex parte opinions in regard to people's motives unless they have the evidence upon which to base them.

I have plenty of ammunition of the same kind, but prefer to reserve it for a future occasion.

YOUNG ARONSTAM A SUICIDE.

Brooklyn Man Found Dead in His Room with the Gas Turned On.

Edward M. Aronstam, who disappeared from his home at 452 Fifth Street, Brooklyn, on Saturday night, was found dead yesterday in a room in the Hotel Brandon, on Washington Street, Brooklyn. He had committed suicide. At about noon one of the chambermaids detected the odor of gas coming from his room and notified the engineer of the hotel, who had the door opened. Aronstam was lying in a bathtub, partly filled with water, and the gas was turned on full. The tip had been removed from the burner, which left no doubt in the minds of the police that Aronstam had committed suicide.

Aronstam was twenty years old and was the Eastern manager of a Western bicycle concern. His headquarters were at 465 Fulton Street. On Saturday night he locked up his store at 10:30 o'clock, and, after stopping in at his home for a few minutes, went to Coney Island. He was never seen alive again by any of his family. A letter addressed to his mother, which was found among his effects, said that he regretted his failure to return home, but that he had been at Coney Island all Saturday night and had awakened Sunday morning with only $10 in his pocket.

Aronstam's brother says that the dead man had $450 with him when he started for Coney Island. On Saturday night an acquaintance of the family saw him dancing at Stauch's pavilion with a young woman. Aronstam was not a drinking man, and the police think he was drugged and robbed at Coney Island. He registered at the Brandon on Monday, and was perfectly sober all the time he was there. It is believed that the loss of the money crippled the young man and that he committed suicide in desperation.

Preston Convicted of Murder.

James K. Preston, alias Brown, who has been on trial before Judges Lippincott and Blair for killing Policeman Charles Gebhardt of Hoboken on July 26, was yesterday convicted of murder in the first degree. The defense was that Preston did not know that Gebhardt, who was in plain clothes, was a policeman, and thought, when the officer seized him, that he was being assailed by a footpad. Preston received the verdict without emotion. Judge Lippincott said he would pronounce sentence on Oct. 14.

Stern Bros
in directing attention to
Their Fall Importations
of their celebrated
Classique Corsets
desire to make special mention of
Several New Models
particularly adapted to the styles of costumes to be worn the coming season
West 23d St.

Sale of
Men's Neckwear.
Imperial, Puff, Teck, Ascot & Four-in-Hand,
65 cts.,
formerly $1.00 & $1.50.
Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

FF Flint's Fine Furniture
Private Carpet Patterns.
Selected for Bedrooms.
Best Axminster . . . $1.85 a yd.
Savonnerie . . . . . 1.00 a yd.
Body Brussels . . . . 1.10 a yd.
Best Quality.
Rose gardens have been conjured from nature to enhance these effects. The colors are mingled with skill—dainty designs on light and misty grounds. They are restful and harmonious, rich and lasting.
Birch and Birdseye Maple Bedroom Furniture—the yellow sheen brightening a room like sunshine.
Factory prices, as you
"BUY OF THE MAKER"
Geo. C. Flint Co.
43, 45 and 47 West 23d St.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 155 WEST 19TH STREET

Smart Styles in Tailor-made Suits, Coats, and Capes, Cloth and Silk Skirts.
ALL WELL BUILT AND REASONABLE.
Daniell & Sons.
BROADWAY,
8TH & 9TH STS.

Funeral of Ambrose W. Lyman.

Funeral services for Ambrose W. Lyman, who died on Monday last, were held yesterday afternoon at his late residence, 91 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn. The services, which were of a simple character, were conducted by the Rev. Horace Porter, assistant pastor of Plymouth Church. The interment will take place at Cleveland, Ohio, to which city the remains were shipped yesterday afternoon.

Ladies' Jackets & Capes.
Golf Capes,
Double-faced English materials,
$11.50, $14.50.
$18.50 & $24.50.
Fine Cheviot & Melton Jackets,
silk lined throughout,
$13.50, $17.50, $22.50.
Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

THE SUGAR-COFFEE FIGHT

Hostilities Between the Arbuckle and Havemeyer Interests Become More Active.

AMERICAN'S STOCKS DECLINE

Granulated Sugar Falls to Five Cents, and Stirring Developments Are Expected When the Doscher Refinery Opens.

The hostilities between the American Sugar Refining Company and its competitors reached an acutely interesting stage yesterday. The rivals of the Havemeyer interests reduced the price of granulated sugar to 5 cents a pound, or ⅛ cent below a cut made in the morning by the American, and on the Stock Exchange the common stock of the American Sugar Refining Company, which on Aug. 26 was quoted at 146⅞, touched 112¼, and closed at 113⅝, a net decline of 1⅝.

Lower Wall Street was excited over the situation and predicted stirring times when the battle was really on. This will be when the Doscher Company's sugar refinery at Long Island City begins early next month to turn out refined sugar. The refinery is practically completed, and a large store of raw sugar has been bought for its operations. Not to be behind those who are equipping themselves to secure some of its profits, the American is equipping its Delaware sugar house, at Philadelphia, with the machinery necessary to put up package sugar to be used in its coffee business.

These happenings dispose of rumors that have been current for months of a truce or a settlement of differences between the Sugar Trust and its rivals. The source of the present warfare was the action of Arbuckle Brothers, the coffee men. They had up to early last year put up, with their Ariosa coffee package, sugar which they purchased from the American Sugar Refining Company. Profitable economies were seen by the Arbuckles in a scheme to manufacture their own sugar.

The American warned the Arbuckles to "keep off the grass." They went ahead with their plan, however, and have now a refinery with a capacity of 3,500 barrels a day. The Sugar Trust forced an issue by a deal with the Woolston Spice Corporation of Toledo, whereby they secured the Lion coffee of its mills and put it in the market against Ariosa. This side spent hundreds of thousands of dollars in their preliminary engagement, much of the money going to experts at colossal salaries, the American securing those for coffee and the Arbuckles those for sugar.

In the rivalry the coffee of both companies went down to a price just a shave over the cost of the raw commodity and its roasting. The situation of the Sugar Trust was still further complicated by a quarrel with Claus Doscher, a retired refiner, through the discharge of his sons from the employment of the American Sugar Refining Company. In retaliation he set to work to build the refinery that is about to go into operation.

At present the hostile camps in the sugar war are equipped as follows: The American's output is about 49,000 barrels a day. It has refineries with a capacity of from 2,000 to 12,000 barrels daily. Product as follows: Havemeyer & Elder, Brooklyn; Mollenhauer & Vviechers, Jersey City; Franklin, Spreckels, and W. J. McCahan, Philadelphia; Standard-Central, Boston, and New Orleans of New Orleans. The "Independents" have the following equipment, which produces daily about 19,000 barrels: Mollenhauer, Doscher & Arbuckle, Brooklyn; National, New York; Boston, Jersey City, and the California Beet Sugar and Refining Company, San Francisco, with a few small outlying beet root refineries. Up to a month ago the Mollenhauer and National had a harmonious working agreement with the Sugar Trust, but it was abruptly ended when its term closed. It was then learned that the American took this course to emphasize its contempt of competition, but that after a short term of uncertainty, the arrangement would be renewed. This was not done.

The Arbuckles announced last evening that they would follow the cuts to 5 cents. At this price there is a small profit in sugar refining, but another cut would wipe it out unless the price of raw sugar became lower. The Arbuckles are rated as a $20,000,000 firm, and say that they are better equipped for a fight than a corporation which some day or another will have to render an account to its stockholders. James N. Jarvie, the working member of the firm, says of its position and intentions: "We have our refinery and are turning out sugar and selling it with our coffee, and we are attending strictly to our business of selling coffee and sugar in packages."

The American Sugar Refining Company is a New Jersey corporation, but it does not take the public or its stockholders into its confidence by filing full reports as to condition or transactions. It does file a report at Boston, and the last one, up to Dec. 31, 1897, gives these items: Assets—Real estate, $376,818.71; cash and debts receivable, $25,582,503; sugar on hand, $22,489,284; investments in other companies, $30,347,656; total, $110,111,413. Liabilities—Capital, $73,936,000; debts, $3,150,525; reserve balance, $11,024,890. It is said that since the report was made the sugar stock had been increased to over $30,000,000. The stock is half preferred, half common, and pays 12 and 6 per cent., respectively, with now and then an extra dividend for common.

SUGAR TRUST'S NEW MOVE.

Will Compete with the Arbuckles in the "Package" Business, It Is Said.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5.—The American Sugar Refining Company, which controls the Spreckels and Franklin refineries of this city, is said to be making preparations to go into the "package sugar" business in competition with the Arbuckles of New York, who have had this trade entirely to themselves. Men are at work putting the old Delaware sugar house into condition to be used as a plant for putting up "package sugar."

At the office of the Franklin refinery one of the officials admitted that the building in question was to be used as a plant here for putting up "package sugar," and that it was expected to begin business within the next sixty days.

A well-known sugar broker, in speaking of this new movement of the Sugar Trust, said:

"The majority of the sugar factors and wholesale sugar dealers and grocers are not much in favor of this 'package sugar' industry, as they believe it will clash with the regular trade of selling refined sugars by the barrel. The trade so far in this style of sugar has been mainly in the country, but what the future outcome may be no one can tell.

"It is generally believed in the sugar and coffee trade that the trust with the Woolston spice mills in Ohio turning out package coffee and a package sugar plant in this city and one probably in New York means an irrepressible trade conflict between the American Sugar Trust and the Arbuckles for the mastery in those lines of package goods."

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1898—Fifty-seventh Season—1899.
EMIL PAUR.....CONDUCTOR
Eight Public Rehearsals and Eight Concerts on Nov. 4, 5; Nov. 25, 26; Dec. 16, 17; Jan. 13, 14; Feb. 3, 4; Feb. 24, 25; March 17, 18; April 7, 8.
SOLOISTS engaged so far: Miss ADELE AUS DER OHE (Piano), Mme. JOHANNA GADSKI (Soprano), Mme. SCHUMANN-HEINK (Contralto), Mr. WILLY BURMESTER (Violin), Mr. EMIL SAUER (Piano), Mme. TERESA CARRENO (Piano).
RENEWAL OF SUBSCRIPTIONS from Oct. 10 to Oct. 22. Sale of seats and boxes to NEW SUBSCRIBERS begins Oct. 25. For PROSPECTUS apply at Music Stores, Hotels, or by mail to
AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts.
Orchestra of Col. Sinn's Montauk Theatre, on Albany Day Line Steamers, leaving West 22nd St. Pier at 9 A. M. daily except Sunday, returning 5:30 P. M. This week's attractive musical programme includes selections from Tannhauser, Carmen, The Palms, Raymond, Midsummer Night Dream, Orpheus, The Serenade, Lucia, etc. See Steamboat & Excursion advs.

Food Show
Madison Square Garden.
Open 10:30 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.
A Souvenir Spoon to Every Lady Buying a Ticket.
Cooking Lectures 2:30 Every Day.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15
LAST WEEK HOPPER IN THE CHARLATAN
DE WOLF NEXT WEEK
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.
VIOLA ALLEN IN "THE CHRISTIAN."
*** SEATS ON SALE TO-DAY.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE. 67th Annual Exhib'n
ACADEMY OF DESIGN. 23d St. & 4th Av.
Grand Exhibition of Prize Photographs.
Grand Display of Fruits and Flowers.
Music Afternoon and Evening.

SAM. T. JACK'S THEATRE.
B'WAY AND 29TH ST.
2 Big Shows Every Day, 2 and 8.
Novelty's Crowning Diadem,
Jennie Yeamans. Vivid Pictures.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St
Evenings, 8:20. Mats. 2:15.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
JOHN DREW IN THE LIARS.

Madison Square Theatre. 24th St. nr B'way.
Evenings, 8:15. Matinée Saturday, 2:15.
STRAND COMEDY COMPANY A Brace of Partridges
Preceded by the one-act play, "Good Bye."

HERALD SQUARE THEA., 35th St. & B'way.
Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
"Large and Laughing Audi